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SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878.

PRICE
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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, 22, Albemarle-street, W.

THE NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at DUBLIN, commencing on WEDNESDAY, August 14.

President-Elect,

W. SPOTTISWOODE, Esq., LL.D. F.R.S. F.R.G.S.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF MEMOIRS.—Authors are reminded that, under an arrangement dating from 1871, the acceptance of Memoirs, and the days on which they are to be read, are now, as far as possible, determined by Organising Committees for the several Sessions before the beginning of the Meeting. It has therefore become necessary, in order to give an opportunity to the Committee of doing justice to the several communications, that each Author should prepare an abstract of his Memoir, of a length suitable for insertion in the published Transactions of the Association, and that he should send it, together with the original Memoir, by book-post, on or before August 1, addressed thus:—"General Secretaries, British Association, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W. For Section " If it should be inconvenient to the Author that his Paper should be read on any particular day, he is requested to send information thereof to the Secretaries in a separate note.

G. GRIFFITH, M.A.,
Assistant-General Secretary, Harrow.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—

AFRICAN EXPLORATION FUND.—The Report of the African Exploration Committee to the Council of the Royal Geographical Society having been adopted by the Council, and approved by the subscribers at a Meeting on the 14th inst. it has been determined, in accordance with the Report, to dispatch without delay a small expedition to explore the country between the East Coast and the northern end of Lake Nyassa. The expeditionary party will be commanded by Mr. Keith Johnston, the well-known Geographer, who has had two years' experience as a scientific explorer in Paraguay, and it will leave England in the autumn, starting from the end of the caravan-road, now being constructed by a party of English engineers from Dar-es-Salaam (25 miles south of Zanzibar), the Expedition will descend its course to the northern end of Lake Nyassa, a distance of 200 miles, and examine the newly-discovered Livingstone or Kondi Mountain Range, reported to be 15,000 feet high, to the N.E. of the Lake.

Should this part of the journey be successfully performed, and the resources of the party not have been exhausted, a further exploration will be made of the country (100 miles in width) lying between Nyassa and the southern end of Tanganyika.

As the extent and completeness of the proposed exploration will depend on the funds at the disposal of the Committee, which at present do not reach £5000, a renewed APPEAL is made to the public for further support.

Donations and annual subscriptions may be paid to the Chief Clerk of the Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile-row, W.; or to Messrs. Groom, Biddulph & Co., 43, Chancery-lane, to the credit of the African Exploration Fund.

Balance of amount already subscribed . . . £1404 2 10
Royal Geographical Society (second grant) . . . 300 0 0
No. 1, Savile-row, W., June, 1878.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE will be celebrated on TUESDAY, July 30, at 1 p.m. The Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., Chancellor of the University of London, will lay the first stone of a further extension of the College buildings and preside at a luncheon, to be held subsequently in the College Grounds. Applications for Tickets (Gentlemen or Ladies, price 12 s.) should be made to the Secretary, Talfourd Esq., University College, Gower-street, W.C.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—Mr. S. BRANDRAM will give a DRAMATIC RECITAL on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of July, at 8.30 p.m. Prices of Admission:—Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s.; Arena, 4s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Places may be booked at the usual agents, or at the Royal Albert Hall. Full particulars will be announced shortly.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS'S CONCERTS, for PERFORMANCES by his PUPILS (the last this season), JULY 5th, Langham Hall, Three o'clock. Assisted by Madame Edith Wynne, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Newell Thomas, and other eminent Vocalists.—15, St. Mary Abbot's-terrace.

PARRACOMBE CHURCH.—A BAZAAR, under the patronage of Sir Thomas and Lady Acland, Professor Ruskin, and other Friends, will be held, on the 2nd and 3rd of JULY, at ST. STRATFORD-PLACE, W. See Article in *Advertiser* of 15th of January last. Several valuable PICTURES, by Old and Modern Masters, will be on VIEW.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is now OPENED for the SEASON, with a NEW COLLECTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Warr, Crystal Palace.

FAC-SIMILES IN COLOURS produced by the Arundel Society from the Old Masters are SOLD to the Public as well as to Members at prices varying from 10s. to 45s., and include the Works of Giotto, Fra Angelico, Perugino, Andrea del Sarto, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Holbein, Albert Dürer, &c.—Priced Lists, with particulars of Memberships, will be sent post free on application to 24, Old Bond-street, London, W.

MISS GLYN has the honour to announce that she proposes giving a SERIES OF READINGS from SHAKESPEARE, at her Residence, in JULY, on the Evenings of the 2nd, 9th, 12th, 19th, 26th, 30th, and 31st. Miss STRINGFIELD will, each Evening, RECITE a POEM, at 8.30 precisely.—Tickets to be obtained from Miss GLYN, at 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

MISS STRINGFIELD, a Pupil of Miss GLYN, has the honour to announce that she will RECITE a POEM before each of Miss GLYN'S Shakespearean Readings at 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, commencing with the CHARGE of the LIGHT BRIGADE, July 2nd, at 8.30 p.m. precisely.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The DIRECTORS, having determined upon re-constructing the Science and Chemical Department of the Institution, INVITE APPLICATIONS from Universities and other Chemical and Scientific men, with a view to LEAVING the LABORATORY and CLASS-ROOMS, with use of Science Theatre.—Applications to be made, in writing, to the SECRETARY-SUPERINTENDENT, 309, Regent-street, W.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND. Patron—Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY, 30th June, 1878. Cheques crossed Bank of England, and P.O. made payable to the Secretary, Mr. HENRY N. CUSTANCE, should be sent to the Mansion House.

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Greek (Plato or Aristotle).

Professor JAMES DRUMMOND, B.A.

Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament.

Catholic Epistles: Introduction, Criticism, and Exegesis. History of Doctrines: the Jewish Alexandrian Doctrine of the Logos. Reading from a Latin Father.

Junior History of Doctrines.

Professor J. ESTLIN CARPENTER, M.A.

Hebrew. Ecclesiastical History: Senior—The Founders of Latin Theology, Ambrose, Jerome, and Augustine.

Junior—General Place of the Church in the History of Europe till the Reformation.

Old Testament: The Criticism of the Pentateuch in connexion with the History of the Religion of Israel.

Professor C. B. UPTON, B.A. B.Sc.

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Latin Reading from some Philosophical Writer.

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SOCIETY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION.

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MIDDLE AND HIGHER SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.—THE NEXT ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be held on JULY 15th, at 10 A.M., at the College, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.—For Prospectuses, Forms of Entry, &c., apply to the Secretary, Miss BROUGHTON, 112, Bromley-road, London, S.W.

The MICHAELMAS TERM will begin SEPTEMBER 18th.

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TO ART-TEACHERS.—There will be a VACANCY, as SECOND MASTER, at the MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ART in SEPTEMBER NEXT, and the Committee will be glad to receive applications up to TUESDAY, July 9th. The Salary offered is 12 l. per annum, with a proportion of the Government payments on result. Applicants must hold at least a First Third-Grade certificate, and should state if, and where, they have been engaged as Teachers.—Address, with full particulars, to Mr. E. W. MARSHALL, Secretary, School of Art, Manchester.

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LITERATURE

Diderot and the Encyclopædists. By John Morley. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

IN treating of Diderot, Mr. Morley has had to contend with some difficulties which did not beset him in his previous handlings of Voltaire and Rousseau, but which, like many other difficulties, have a certain advantage when once they are surmounted. The readers of an essay or a treatise on either Rousseau or Voltaire do not need to be told what Voltaire and Rousseau actually achieved in the way of literary performance. They only need to have the results of the life-work of the two men treated intelligently and without prejudice, and to have certain very well known and frequently discussed problems solved or the solution of them attempted. With Diderot the case is altered. Even to fairly instructed persons his work is *terra incognita*. They have read, no doubt, the delightful essay which Mr. Carlyle devoted to him nearly half a century ago; they know that the actual work of the famous Encyclopædia was in a larger proportion his than it was any other man's, and they have, perhaps, heard him enthusiastically styled the greatest genius of the eighteenth century. But what this greatest genius actually did to deserve his fame they do not know, and if they attempt to find out by examining his own work they are exceedingly likely to give up the task in disgust and despair. It is an accepted position that, of all men of letters since the world began, Diderot is that one who has done himself least justice. There is not a single piece of his work which was not written after the fashion of the very loosest journalism. A great deal of it never got into print in his own life, but lurked about in manuscript, undergoing the strangest adventures, and finally reaching publicity in the most roundabout and haphazard fashion. A great deal more was recklessly abandoned to men less gifted than himself, who incorporated it with their own work, so that, except by the perilous and treacherous test of internal evidence, it is now not to be recognized at all. Nothing like a complete edition of the recoverable portions had appeared until last year—nearly a century after the writer's death. To all these drawbacks must be added the extraordinarily miscellaneous character of the work and certain peculiarities which make it

almost impossible, at least for an Englishman in the nineteenth century, to discuss portions of it openly and fully. It would be absurd to brand Diderot as an immoral writer, nor is there, with one unfortunate and notable exception, any work of his which, in motive at least, is other than respectable. But he had the extraordinary peculiarity of being absolutely without shame. He handled subjects in treating which even the famous "obscurity of a learned language" would hardly seem sufficiently obscure to most people, with a perfectly unconscious freedom of thought and speech in the vulgar tongue. He made ladies—friends of his who were at least, according to the ideas of the time, persons of virtue and respectability—interlocutors in dialogues, the subjects of which cannot even be hinted at. On this head at least he seems to have had no idea of being shocked or of shocking others. All this, with the literary imperfection of the form in which he conveyed his ideas, makes the business of expounding him by no means easy. It is true that at the same time it makes it a business as necessary as it is difficult. Even his warmest admirers feel that Goethe's cavalier verdict, "Diderot is Diderot, and whoso does not like him is a Philistine," is scarcely a sufficient conclusion of the matter. Some reason must be shown, and the only way of effectually showing it is to go through the whole, to extract patiently the "traits de flamme" which, as Voltaire said of a far inferior writer, pierce through the smoke, to show the pregnancy of Diderot's thought, the originality of his views, the suggestiveness of his criticism, and the extraordinary faculty which he had of taking in and giving back valuable considerations upon subjects the most remote and incongruous perhaps that ever occupied a critic.

This is what Mr. Morley has done. He has gone not merely through the whole of Diderot's acknowledged work and the contributions which he made to the Encyclopædia, but also through the work of contemporary authors, such as Helvetius Holbach and Raynal, to which Diderot is known or was suspected to have contributed, which he certainly influenced, and which was justly or unjustly attributed to him. He has given a biography which, despite the uneventful character of the philosopher's life, is made interesting by abundant glimpses fortunately afforded by letters and other sources of the curiously interesting and sociable personality of the hero. He has added a careful history of the great work to which Diderot gave up the twenty best years of his life. Last, but not least, he has translated very nearly in full the one piece which by common consent is not undeserving of the title of masterpiece, 'Le Neveu de Rameau.'

The plan upon which Mr. Morley has written all his contributions to French literary history obliges him to devote a great portion of his space to the social influence and worth of his hero and his hero's friends. It has been, especially in England, pretty generally held that the work of the *philosophes* was, if not purely a work of negation and destruction, at any rate more remarkable for its negative and destructive tendencies than for anything else. This proposition Mr. Morley warmly combats, as he has combated it before. The Encyclopædia itself is a powerful weapon

in his hands. There is no doubt that, as far as positive science, social controversy, and certain branches of politics go, it would be absurd to charge Diderot himself, still more many of his coadjutors, with being mere nihilists and destructives; but in this as in many other cases the fable of the shield seems once more to come in. The general tendency, not so much of the Encyclopædia as of the Encyclopædists, was to destroy, without hope of substitute, theology and spiritualist metaphysics. It is scarcely wonderful that those who think theology and spiritualist metaphysics the bond of society and of thought on other subjects should regard as nihilists those who destroyed, or sought to destroy, that bond. Nor would these persons be consoled by the clearest demonstration that, with regard to many of the social and political evils which then afflicted France, the Encyclopædists not merely pointed out where the existing system was wrong, but also how it might be made right. Mr. Morley's indications, however, of these and such like subjects have none the less much interest and value as the fruit of an independent examination of a book the readers of which, it may be suspected, have, in the recent past, been few, and will be fewer in the future.

The critical biographer of Diderot has to pass literary judgment on a vast and heterogeneous mass of literary work. The editor of the Encyclopædia was an art critic, a literary critic, a philosopher, a dabbler by no means ill informed or unintelligent, though somewhat speculatively inclined, in physical science, a dramatist, a novelist, a letter-writer, a deviser of plans for academic institutions, and a dozen things besides. Mr. Morley's verdicts on his performances in these different lines certainly do not err in the direction of leniency, with the exception, perhaps, of his estimate of 'La Religieuse,' which, as a whole, seems to be too favourable. Of the dramas, for instance, the two best known may perhaps be not unfairly called "poor stuff"; but neither 'La Pièce et le Prologue' nor 'Est-il Bon? Est-il Méchant?' deserve that opprobrious expression. It must, however, be confessed that desultoriness was as much the Sultana Queen of Diderot's affections as sauntering was of those of Charles the Second. Wherever it is not too necessary to look at the whole and at the end, there he is satisfactory. In dialogues such as 'Rameau's Nephew' where a dozen hares are hunted at once, so that precise critics at the present day are puzzled to make out the real drift of the piece,—in letters where narrative alternates with anecdote, so as to make them the most amusing of their kind,—above all, in his famous picture criticisms, he is at his best, because he is at ease. Mr. Morley's chapter on the *Salons* is excellent, and is peculiarly valuable now that it is at last possible to read these critical masterpieces in their entirety. It may seem strange to those who do not know them that mere notes on ancient exhibitions of third-rate pictures should be spoken of in such terms. But in truth there are no such notes as Diderot's. There is hardly any aspect of his versatile mind which they do not show. At one moment he gives an account of the picture, at another he diverges into a discussion of abstract points of philosophy or æsthetics. Now he tells an anecdote, now he

apostrophizes the painter, and gives us information about his personal character. The criticisms, thoroughly literary as they are in form, have a backbone of sound technical knowledge, which the indefatigable critic got up from his artist friends, just as he got up stocking-weaving and wire-drawing from the actual workmen in the actual manufactories. Mr. Morley quotes a saying of Schlegel's, that it would be an imperial luxury to have a gallery of pictures described all for oneself by Diderot. We should say that the luxury would hardly be greater than that enjoyed by the readers of the *Salons* as they stand. Nor is it doubtful that the comparative inferiority of the works commented upon has a good deal to do with the excellence of the comment. The critic's mind is interested in the work without being overawed by it, and he is therefore able to *prendre ses ébats* without distraction and with an innocent fearlessness.

In reading such a book as this it is generally a sign of its goodness when one thinks in reading it rather of the subject than of the author. Mr. Morley has brought Diderot so fully before us, and has represented his life and his work so completely, that the excellence of the presentation is almost subordinate to its interest. Such a presentation can only come from a thorough sympathy and familiarity with the subject joined to literary skill. The necessity that there is for the exercise of such skill is, however, apparent at once, when the great diversity of style and subject incidental to the book is remembered. At one moment Mr. Morley has to give an account of the social circle of the Holbachs, that remarkable coterie which was under the headship of the author of the 'System of Nature,' and of the lady whose grace and kindness made even Rousseau except her from his denunciations, while her taste suggested the masterstroke (*mon père, je suis damnée*) of Diderot's 'La Religieuse.' At another he has to give an abstract (and gives an admirable one) of the 'Système de la Nature' itself—an exceedingly difficult book to treat in such a manner, because of the strange verbosity and misty rhetoric which clothe and hide its real directness and force. Perhaps Mr. Morley might have been more prodigal of the anecdotes which the Voland correspondence and others of Diderot's works provide in abundance. Some of these stories, such, for instance, as the extremely clever and apposite one respecting the President de Brosses, with which he clenches a theory of literary and artistic excellence, are not too quotable; but still it is possible to extract presentable ones. Mr. Carlyle has done this to some extent, and perhaps that is the reason why Mr. Morley has thought it better to take another line. In the craving for anecdotic diversion there is a danger of forgetting that even two volumes have their limits.

It is not to be forgotten also that the author's intentions are clearly not chiefly directed to the production of an amusing and readable book, though his book is in a very considerable degree possessed of both these qualities. With the former works on the same subject which Mr. Morley has published, these volumes make up a complete history of the church or anti-church militant of the second and third quarters of the last century in France. That the whole conspectus is written from a dis-

tingently favourable and sympathetic point of view is of course undeniable; but at the same time it will be hard, even for those who do not take the point of view which Mr. Morley has taken, to charge him with omission or exaggeration. For a very long time two opposite errors have prevailed as to the school which we call for shortness the Encyclopedists: the one was the error of those who, in Mr. Carlyle's words, shuddered when they thought of the "blue-light sederunts" of the Holbachians, and who not merely decorated the writers with horns and tails, but ascribed to them with generous dislike all the evils and disasters of the French Revolution, and altogether overlooked their services to social improvement. The other error, to be found chiefly in German literature and in those who draw their inspiration from it, was an undervaluing of the intellectual eminence of the *philosophes*. Certainly it was an odd kind of philosophy. Its curious neglect of history, its extraordinary assumptions and haphazard theories, its desultory superficiality, and the queer rhetoric in which it blended scholastic fashions of argument with the maintenance of positions nothing less than scholastic, might well disgust transcendentalists, historical students, and sober followers of coherent systems. But it would be a great mistake to overlook the valuable waifs and strays that are contained in the rubbish heap, the suggestive thoughts and hints that are thrown out in the midst of empty and sterile declamation, and above all the really genuine striving after truth, though in the oddest possible ways and by the strangest possible methods, that characterized the whole movement. The eccentric and rather tedious persons who bore us about virtue and sensibility did really try to elevate the standard of morality, as they conceived it, and to put an end to man's inhumanity to man. The desultory philosophers who robbed Peter to pay Paul, and brought their batteries to bear on one mysterious entity only to set up another more mysterious in its place, did really say a good many true things, however persistently they may have called them by wrong names. This Mr. Morley has seen, and for the first time in English literature he has made it plain to other people by patient revealing of the original facts as they really stand. He has not been led by his partiality for the ideas into any blind partisanship for the persons. Indeed, it is amusing to contrast the way in which Diderot speaks, for instance, of Richardson with the way in which Mr. Morley speaks of Diderot. The moral obliquities of the hero are neither spared nor palliated, any more than his literary shortcomings are disguised. There is no doubt that this is a course as judicious as it is desirable, for the reader is by no means prone to take for gospel the promiscuous laudations of biographers, but, whether judicious or not, it is sufficiently rare to entitle the writer who adopts it to credit for the adoption.

Many Moods: a Volume of Verse. By John Addington Symonds. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

As an industrious and cultivated critic Mr. Symonds is deservedly well known. His recent version of the sonnets of Michael Angelo and Campanella evinces skill in translation, but he now for the first time challenges judgment as a

poet on his own account. Though, in his dedication to the Hon. Roden Noel he disclaims the name of poet, still, by his work, and not by his own valuation of it, must a writer be judged. A complete and all-satisfying poet is he who interprets rhythmically the despair, the rapture, the aspirations, and speculations of the soul. To express these in words so exquisitely elected by the thought that no other words, however just, could be for a moment tolerated in their place is his highest achievement. Yet must he be also able to interpret nature; to paint fully and perfectly the beauty of all external objects; to satisfy what is sensuous in us no less than what is spiritual. To demand that these two forces,—the emotional and the descriptive—should be united in one mind, each at its highest point of perfection, is certainly to expect much. Still, in the foremost poets of our own time, and in all those men whose work has outlived themselves, we find the two in very fair proportions. Alexander Smith was a clever word-painter merely, and his hold on the attention of men was accordingly slight. Mr. Symonds seems to be the converse of Alexander Smith. His descriptive writing is at best tame. Occasionally it is so involved, yet commonplace, as to excite a feeling of wonder how lines like the following, for instance, ever came to pass muster with so excellent a critic:—

Summer haze
Sun-smitten were the clustering curls around
His marble forehead; and the pearly rays
Of moonbeams are too pale for the profound
Slumber of snow that soothed his ivory breast.

'Southward Bound,' the first poem in the book, appears to have been addressed to a friend about to visit Italy, and pictures the beauties he was soon to behold; but the descriptions are not good enough to justify the poem, which belongs to those causeless productions written when the author feels the necessity for making material enough for a volume stronger than the necessity for doing himself justice and writing only what can be read with pleasure. Of this needless verification there is a great deal in that division of the book called "Pictures of Travel." Among the longest narrative-poems is 'I Tre Felici.' The story is interesting, but the treatment falls below the subject. It lacks that blending of realism and imagination which gives such charm to all the poems in 'The Earthly Paradise.' We like better 'The Lotos-Garland of Antinous,' which contains some really noble lines. Still it is only when we have passed from the region of the descriptive and objective, and come into that of the subjective and emotional, that we feel ourselves in the presence of an unmistakable poet. Mr. Symonds's imagination manifests itself most purely in a series of sonnets 'On the Thought of Death,' and in that division of his book entitled "Lyrics of Life." He has mastered the form of the sonnet completely, and he uses it as a vehicle for expressing all the conflicting speculations regarding the ultimate destination of the soul with which men are now so busy. He discusses hopes and philosophies and suggestions, however, only to find himself confronted at the end by the blank despair of one to whom nothing is that is not proven; who awaits in Death the final and sole revelator. For depth and sincerity of feeling, dignity and perfection of form, and picturesque-

ness of diction, these sonnets may rank among the finest. The first transfixes as it were a mood with which all men as they grow older must be familiar, namely the passionate longing for life, at any cost of pain, rather than death, that mystery of which man prates so bravely, yet which at last he goes so reluctantly to solve.

Who hath not dreamed, amid this toilsome life,
Of tranquil spirits fallen upon sleep,
Sighing—"Dear Death! they have no pain who keep
Sabbath in thy mild realm withdrawn from strife"?
But when the heart-blood ebbs, when day by day
Our own thin fingers grow more pinched and white,
When the starved nerves are thirsting for the light,
We mourn—"O Life that leaves us, strong Life, stay!
Give back once more the throb, the pulse, the pain!
Nay, if it need be, rend and torture us:
But leave us not to languish!"—Even thus,
Between the boon of life and the grave's gain,
There is a dreadful moment, ere the brain
Sinks into nothing spent and slumberous.

Sonnet XIII., besides uttering a thought which must have occurred many times to all thinking people, though we do not remember to have seen it expressed before, contains lines especially valuable to this form of composition—lines as significant in sound as they are felicitous in epithet.—

Shall these arise winged by immortal mind,
Who toiled on earth obscure and vegetive?
If life be prescient thought's prerogative,
They can but die whose germ of thought was blind.—
Sightless and mute, leaving no trace behind,
See them whirl past like mists the breezes weave,
Blurred forms, and faces undemonstrative,
Blown by the blank and elemental wind.—
First founders of our race, the name whereby
God knows you in the place of death and hell,
Is legion! Numberless they hurry by,
Growing more vaporous; till who shall tell
If these last shapes be men,—those clouds that fly
Twixt lurid lights and glooms inscrutable?

Among the "Lyrics of Life" we like best the "Tema con Variazioni." The prelude is so melodious, so fraught with the passion and sadness of life and love, that we cannot forbear quoting some stanzas.—

Then down the forest aisles there came a boy,
Unearthly pale, with passion in his eyes;
Who sang a song whereof the sound was joy,
But all the burden was of love that dies
And death that lives—a song of sobs and sighs,
A wild swan's note of Death and Love in one.
I went a roaming through the woods alone,
And heard the nightingale that made her moan.
Love burned within his luminous eyes, and Death
Had made his fluting voice so keen and high;
The wild wood trembled as he passed beneath,
With throbbing throat singing, Love-led, to die:
Then all was hushed, till in the thicket nigh
The bird resumed her sharp, soul-thrilling tone.
I went a roaming through the woods alone,
And heard the nightingale that made her moan.
But in my heart and in my brain the cry,
The wail, the dirge, the dirge of Death and Love,
Still throbs and throbs, flute-like, and will not die,
Piercing and clear the night-bird's tune above,—
The aching, anguished, wild-swan's note, whereof
The sweet sad flower of song was over-blown.
I went a roaming through the woods alone,
And heard the nightingale that made her moan.

As a descriptive poet Mr. Symonds cannot take high rank, but as a poet of emotion and speculation, and a finished sonneteer, he can certainly hold his own.

The late Dr. Charles Beke's *Discoveries of Sinai in Arabia and of Midian*. Edited by his widow. Portrait, Maps, and Illustrations. (Trübner & Co.)

In 1834 the late Dr. Beke published his 'Origines Biblicæ,' in which he maintained

that the Mizraim of Scripture was not Egypt, but some district to the east, beyond the inundations of the Nile; and identified the Gulf of Akaba, and not that of Suez, with the Red Sea navigated by the fleets of Solomon and Hiram, and crossed by the Israelites when they departed from Mizraim. Subsequently he asserted that the true Mount Sinai would turn out to be a volcano. To these views he adhered unswervingly, and to prove their correctness he undertook, at the advanced age of seventy-three, the journey recorded in the bulky volume now before us. He left England fully convinced of finding Mount Sinai at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, and did find it. Even the fact that this true Sinai, or Jebel el Bâghir, turned out to be a granitic peak and not a volcano was insufficient to shake his convictions; for not finding a volcano, as expected, he quietly concluded that the appearance of smoke and fire must be regarded as miraculous. If he failed to convince the scientific world of Europe of the justness of his views, they certainly made a favourable impression upon the Arab Sheikh within whose territory this true Mount Sinai is situated. Influenced, no doubt, by the advantages which might accrue from an influx of devout pilgrims and curious tourists, this gentleman has given orders to drop the name of Jebel el Bâghir, and to substitute for it that of Jebel e'Nur, or Mountain of Light. Poor Beke proposed to publish a work, 'Sinai Regained,' which he thought must become popular; but he died when he had written three chapters, and the task of supplying the public with a full narrative of his Sinai expedition devolved upon his widow.

The work now presented to the public is interesting, not only because it really, and in spite of the Doctor's persistent attachment to error, contains a considerable amount of geographical information, but also because it gives us an insight into the character of a man whose earnestness gained him the respect of all who knew him. His diary and letters, of course, were not originally intended for publication, but Mrs. Beke, acting upon the advice of an eminent publisher and old friend of her husband's, has published them, and she has acted wisely. We learn now how Beke's perseverance overcame all the money obstacles which opposed themselves to the realization of his pet scheme. General Stanton, the Consul-General, treated the old traveller most courteously, but either could or would not act as his advocate with the Khedive. The latter, we are told despondingly, "gives general dissatisfaction, spends money like water, and oppresses everybody." There was at that time some talk of his reign coming soon to an end, but Dr. Beke, who was anxious that some of this money should be devoted to his project, hoped that this might not happen "just then." The Khedive, he thought, might be glad of an "excuse" for showing his flag at Akaba, his claim to the coast of Arabia having never formally been admitted, or that he might extend a helping hand to the Biblical scholar in the hope of its "telling in England." In the end the ruler of Egypt most graciously granted the use of a tiny steamer, which conveyed Dr. Beke to the scene of his explorations; and so impressed did he feel with the seriousness of his task that he says, "I feel that I am doing the work of the Almighty, and that

He will not desert me whilst in His service."

On his return to Egypt, after an absence of hardly more than a month, he called on Prof. Brugsch, who took him rather aback by bluntly stating that he had found out all about the route of the Israelites and their passage of the *Yam Suph*, or "Red Sea," which he identified with *Lacus Sirbonis*.—

"He speaks quite dogmatically. It is no 'opinion' of his; he says he has no opinions. He deals simply with 'facts.' The inscriptions on the ancient monuments say so. All I say is, so much the worse for the interpretation of the inscriptions."

With Dr. Schweinfurth our author had a "long and interesting conversation":—

"One curious fact he told me is that the people of Upper Egypt confound Lepsius with the Persian King Cambyses, who lived three or four hundred years B.C.! Cambyses, it is well known, destroyed the statue of Memnon and other ancient monuments. Lepsius, it is also well known, defaced many of the monuments by taking away the inscriptions for the Berlin Museum some thirty years ago. In the minds of the ignorant *fellahs* the two have got confused, so that Lepsius is reported to be the destroyer of the statue of Memnon! Such is 'tradition.'"

After what must have been a pleasant lunch, he joins two friends on the verandah of his hotel:—

"Seeing Prof. Owen sitting in a carriage, I drew attention to the resemblance of Owen's profile to that of 'Punch,' to which both Northcote (a son of Sir Stafford) and Young (of the Livingstone search expedition) assented. I added that he had also the same sarcastic look, and Northcote said that he could speak sarcastically too."

General Stanton is responsible for the following story concerning the Egyptologists at the British Museum:—

"The Duke of Sutherland took a mummy to England with him, which he had unrolled by a learned doctor of the British Museum and others interested in the subject. They had first the inscriptions on the outside of the case given them to interpret, and they came to the assembly with the translation, describing in detail that the person whose body was enclosed was a certain priest, named A. B., the son of C. D., &c. The mummy was then unrolled, and, lo and behold, the body was found to be that of a woman! But one cannot contradict these Egyptologists, because they profess to have the key; and if you say that what they declare the meaning to be is not true, they ask you what then it does mean; and if you are not prepared to say, that does not make them right."

Mr. John Milne's geological report adds greatly to the value of this volume. Dr. Beke describes this useful companion of his as a most ardent geologist, who, after his first visit to the Tuileries, "came back full of the fossils he had observed in the stones of which that palace is built," whilst completely ignoring its historical associations.

This posthumous work of one of our foremost African explorers is sumptuously printed, and amongst its many beautiful illustrations will be found an excellent portrait of its author. Had Dr. Beke lived to write a narrative of his expedition, he would have produced a work cast in a different mould, but it may be doubted whether he could have produced one equally attractive to the general public and to the many friends he has left behind him.

The Conflicts of Capital and Labour. By George Howell. (Chatto & Windus.)

THIS book could, perhaps more accurately, have been called 'A History of English Trade-Unionism,' for it consists, with the exception of one chapter, of a temperate and accurate account of the origin of trade unions, their modern development, their aims, and the methods by which they work to attain them. The descent of modern trade unions from the craft-gilds of the Middle Ages is traced with much learning and skill; and it is clearly shown how unionism became a necessary measure of self-defence on the part of the workmen when the old system of domestic manufacture was displaced by the quasi-military organization of large factories. When journeymen were engaged by the year, and received board and lodging in the house of their master, when they worked in concert with him and his wife and children, the relations between employer and employed were of the most intimate personal kind; they ate at the same table and were engaged in the same work; and probably little antagonism of interest sprang up to suggest the desirability of an organization of labour against capital or of capital against labour. But all this was changed by the introduction of machinery and the substitution of production on a large scale for the old system of domestic manufacture. The operatives were then gradually dissociated in their daily lives from their employers. Their relations were no longer in any respect social, but were entirely economic: each endeavoured to get the utmost in exchange for what he gave the other. In this contest the scale of advantage was very decidedly in favour of the employer. All legislative power and the administration of the law were in the hands of those who believed that labour had no claim for anything more than a bare subsistence. Previously existing laws, which would have acted beneficially to the workmen, were disregarded by the justices and subsequently suspended or repealed; and when trade unions came into existence new laws were passed to prohibit the combination of labourers in their own defence; it was made illegal for associations of workmen to keep any accumulated funds which it was supposed could be used to support a strike. This tyrannous abuse of power, and the frequent struggles to which it gave rise, about the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, mark the rise of modern trade-unionism. War was declared between capital and labour; the labourers saw clearly that their principal weapon, both offensive and defensive, lay in unionism. Unionism, therefore, grew and flourished, although all that the legislature could do was done to suppress it; the funds of the unions were unprotected by law, no punishment was inflicted on the dishonest treasurer, who was thus, in a manner, invited to embezzle them. The property of the masters, however, was protected with the utmost rigour; death was the punishment for frame breaking. A bill which was introduced for the purpose of improving the condition of the frame-work knitters was turned out on its third reading by fifty-two votes to eighteen. It is thus seen that the workmen were overborne by legislative oppression on the one hand, while on the other they were, by the same

legislature, forbidden to take the only effectual means of self defence.

In reading the records of these times one is constrained not to wonder at revolutions, but to wonder by what miracle such a society escaped one. It is due to Mr. Howell to say that his narrative of this part of the history of trade unions is throughout dispassionate, and for that reason doubly forcible. He narrates the long history of legislative oppression with more coolness than that probably with which it will be read. He tells the tale of the long series of efforts which the legislature of this country made to retard the well-being of the labouring classes. From the iniquitous Statutes of Labourers (1350), which fixed wages by law at a less sum than it cost to sustain life, and bound the labourer to the soil, down to the special laws against trade unions which have only recently been repealed, Mr. Howell relates the history of the strife between labour on the one side and capital, aided by the legislature, on the other. All through this narrative it is curious to observe that Mr. Howell is rarely, if ever, betrayed into bitterness against anything but political economy and political economists. He is, indeed, remarkably dispassionate to all else; he is careful to give an appreciative notice to the efforts, few and far between, by which Parliament did, or tried to do, something to adjust the balance more equally between capital and labour. The Statute of Apprentices (5 Elizabeth, c. 4.) limited the right to pursue the then existing trades to those who had served a seven years' apprenticeship. This statute was long the "key-note" of the policy of the trade-unionists. Mr. Howell also notices with gratitude an act passed by the Long Parliament, giving apprentices a holiday on the second Tuesday of every month, although this concession was but a slight compensation for the puritanical abolition of the holiday observance of Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and other festivals; and he has a kindly word of recognition of the good intentions of those gentlemen who, in 1779, tried to pass a bill for the protection of the frame-work knitters. But though political economists, from Adam Smith to Mill, have done perhaps more than any other class of writers to promote the just claims of labour, and to protest against laws restrictive of the liberty of the labourer, yet there are no words too hard for Mr. Howell to apply to political economy and its professors. He devotes a chapter to the subject, and this chapter is at once the blot and the excrescence of the book. For, to speak plainly, Mr. Howell is ignorant of the subject which he condemns so unreservedly; this ignorance is proved over and over again in a manner that is almost ludicrous. Political economy is called the "grab-all science," and Mr. Howell's readers are told that it teaches as the end and object of life the desirability of amassing wealth. The teaching of political economy and the teaching of Christianity are said to be incompatible, for Christ says, "Love one another"; political economy says, "Love yourself." This is mere rubbish. Political economy no more says, "Love yourself," and no more teaches the adoration of wealth, than physical geography says, "Love the Gulf Stream, and bow down and worship the watershed of the Mississippi."

Mr. Howell informs his readers in implied correction of Mr. Mill that utility is not the only measure of value. Mr. Mill never said that it was; on the contrary, he, following De Quincey, explains, as Mr. Howell ought to know, that every article which has exchange value is characterized by two qualities, (1) utility—that which satisfies a want or gratifies a desire; (2) difficulty of attainment. It is almost inconceivable that any one so ignorant of political economy as to be ignorant of this, should venture to write upon the subject. Mr. Howell brings out several old friends whom we had believed to be dead and buried years ago. One of these is the assertion that "Credit is capital." Capital is the wealth that is used to assist future production: credit will enable a man to obtain the use of capital, but it is not capital any more than a man's latch-key is his house and home. Then, again, Mr. Howell, following here the example of Mr. Frederic Harrison, is indignant with political economists for using the language of the market in relation to labour. But surely it is supersensitiveness to resent as an indignity such useful phrases as "the labour market" and the "price of labour." Even Mr. Howell, although he agrees with Mr. Harrison that that they are "a cruel and senseless cant," cannot give up such convenient forms of expression. When he has finished his chapter on political economy, and has descended from the height from which he surveys Ricardo and Mill and their miserable theories, he uses the expression "labour market" as freely as any political economist. But in this chapter he appears to think it insulting to apply the language of the market to the transaction of exchanging so much labour for so much money. He seems to believe that nothing can be bought and sold that cannot also be wrapped up in brown paper, ticketed in a shop window, or sent home by Parcels' Delivery. If any human being's feelings are wounded by the expression "labour market," political economists would eagerly avail themselves of some other phrase to express their meaning. But how can they be expected to believe that any one thinks that the words imply slavery or serfdom when Mr. Howell himself uses them?

From first to last throughout this chapter Mr. Howell shows a grotesque ignorance of the subject he criticizes so freely. We would merely refer our readers to his remarks on the money market on p. 210, and to the view he appears to entertain (p. 208) that the price of commodities is fixed by the whim or wish of the individual trader who sells them. There are, no doubt, other passages in the same chapter which are inconsistent with this; but that this is so is only an illustration of the tangled mass of contradictions of which the chapter consists.

The fact is, we believe, that Mr. Howell has been led away by the fallacy that those persons are political economists who, when the workmen in any trade demand an increase of wages or a reduction in the hours of work, pompously declare that such a request is contrary to the great principle of supply and demand, and is antagonistic to the sacred laws of political economy. To such persons "political economy" is what "that blessed word Mesopotamia" was to the old woman. They are, generally speaking, as ignorant of it as Mr.

Howell himself. For instance, a farmer who never read a line of political economy, quotes it in condemnation of the action of the agricultural labourers when they try to get more wages. But political economy does not condemn these men; on economical grounds, and leaving out of sight all other considerations, political economists of the school of Adam Smith, Ricardo, and Mill say that the labourers, in making this demand, are acting in the one way permanently to improve their condition and raise the natural price of labour, round which the market price, as affected by supply and demand, will fluctuate. No one is more explicit on this point than Ricardo; the natural price of labour, he explains, depends on the habits and customs of the people; the greater the amount of food and other necessities and comforts they demand—and rather than forego which they will emigrate or remove to other localities—the higher will be the natural price of labour. As long as agricultural labourers are content with a dietary of weak tea, potatoes, and bread, so long will the natural price of their labour fluctuate between 11s. and 12s. a week. If their standard of comfort is raised, and if they support their demand for a larger share of the comforts of life by emigration and by a decline in the marriage rate, the natural price of their labour will be maintained at a higher level, and their wages will fluctuate round about the sum of say 16s. or 17s. instead of 11s. or 12s. as heretofore. If the agricultural labourers support their demands for higher wages in the way just indicated, and the Registrar-General's returns show that they are doing so, they are acting on the advice which political economy has been giving them for the last fifty years. It is when they tried to better themselves by burning ricks and destroying machinery that political economy tried to convince them that destroying wealth was not the readiest means of increasing it.

On the last page of this chapter Mr. Howell states that the "general impression" is that the teaching of political economy is opposed to the rights of labour. Mr. Howell ought to know, judging from the long list of books which he consulted in the preparation of this work, that this impression is erroneous. Mr. Howell would justly resent the criticisms of a writer who judged trade-unionism by the general impression it has produced rather than by the expositions of its leaders and the nett result it has produced on the condition of the operative class. We turn to such a book as Mr. Howell's to correct the "general impression," which is so often unjust and untrue; is it too much to hope that in a future edition Mr. Howell will so far have corrected his "general impression" of political economy as to leave out this chapter from an otherwise temperate and trustworthy book?

Those who are wont to indulge in indiscriminate abuse of trade unions will learn from Mr. Howell that he, as a unionist, unreservedly and in the strongest language condemns intimidation of every kind: the very essence of a union, he contends, is that it is a voluntary association; all attempts to drive non-unionists into the society are equally foolish and immoral. He also sternly condemns "rattening," the practice of hiding or removing the tools of a workman who has offended against union laws. Rattening is, he says, in plain

English, theft, and ought to be punishable accordingly. He explains the fact which is so much at variance with "general impressions," that the union much more frequently prevents a strike than advises one. No one knows so well as the officers of the union what a strain a large strike is on their resources and on the stability of the association, and they accordingly very frequently advise submission or a compromise. Mr. Howell also condemns many of those rules of trade unions which are condemned by political economy, such as that of the masons' union, which forbids the working of stone at the quarry. Mr. Howell is vigorous in his condemnation of the strike of the bricklayers engaged on Mr. Doulton's works against the skilled non-union men who were engaged to set the terra-cotta in the brickwork. He says:—

"It may be safely said that few men will be found hardy enough to deny that this particular strike was one of marked folly from beginning to end; the object was bad, and at variance with the principle of individual freedom; the results were as unprofitable as the most ardent opponent of unionism could desire, and the effects upon the general public were as pernicious as they well could be."

In conclusion, we would advise our readers not to judge Mr. Howell's work when he is on his own ground by the blunders he falls into when he leaves it. He can give something more than a "general impression" of trade unions and the services they have rendered to the working classes, and his book will be useful reading to those whose notions about unionism are as vague as those of Mr. Howell on political economy.

Johan Ludvig Runeberg's Lyrical Songs, Idylls, and Epigrams. Done into English by Eiríkr Magnússon and E. H. Palmer. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

In the pleasant and scholarly introduction which Mr. Magnússon prefixes to this volume of translations, he draws public attention to a man of very high genius who has hitherto hardly been known in this country. When Runeberg died, on the 6th of last May, in his seventy-fourth year, the short biographical article which we published on the occasion was almost the first tribute paid in our language to a man who will always in future rank among the great poets of Europe in the nineteenth century. So tardy are we to hear of our contemporaries when a difference of language, far wider chasm than any sundering sea, divides us from their sympathies and associations. Mr. Magnússon's sketch of Runeberg's life suffices to explain why his fame was slow to reach us. While another Scandinavian of genius, exactly coeval with himself, Hans Christian Andersen, was known in every country of Europe, by dint of continual personal appeals to the attention of each nation in succession, Runeberg only once, and for a few weeks left the retirement of his remote home in Finland to associate with the race whose tongue he spoke and whose valour he had celebrated. The greatest of Swedish poets was a stranger even in Sweden, and his genius only made itself felt by the overpowering claims of its originality and force. Under the obscurantist rule of the Russians he preserved himself pure, enlightened, and courageous. As

was once well said of him, he was the extreme outpost of Western civilization. He represented the richness of a virgin soil, full of youth and vigour, all the vague possibilities of such a country as Finland, still untouched by the intellectual diseases of the more ancient countries of Europe. But at the same time there was nothing rude or barbaric in his work. It never occurred to him to break with the traditions of art, to fling the bondage of rhyme and metre to the winds, like Walt Whitman. This solitary and impoverished youth, brought up in the depths of a Finland forest, with the melancholy silver of its winding lakes for ever in his eyes, grew up with the sense of form, the passion for shapeliness, that marked an ancient Greek. He is one of the most Hellenic of modern writers, with his antique sobriety, his pure sense of beauty, his almost austere devotion to harmony of thought and image. We must not rob Mr. Magnússon's pages of too much of their narrative interest; but while exhorting our readers to study for themselves the whole of this courageous struggle for the poetic art, we cannot but dwell a little on that momentous period of Runeberg's life which he spent at Saarijärvi. He had studied until 1827 at Åbo; he was twenty-three years of age when that university was burned down, and, instead of flitting to Helsingfors, as all the other young doctors of philosophy did, he buried himself in one of the most lonely parishes of the interior of Finland, among the woods that fringe the shores of one of the great desolate inland lakes. Saarijärvi, however, lies on one of the main roads between the Gulf of Bothnia and Russia, and here Runeberg could study all the strange types, Lapp, Quain, Russ, and Swede, that traverse this remote district. It was here, and not among the towns on the coast, that he learned to understand his country, and it was here that he wrote the grandest poem in the Swedish language, his epic of the 'Elk-Hunters.' For three years he lived here, buried, far from all comradeship and the amenities of culture, constructing in solitude, or with the rudest native companionship, the plan of all his greatest works. He came back steeped in the mystery and melancholy of the "land of the thousand lakes," with its humouristic figures clearly defined in his imagination, and its primeval simplicity of life already crystallized into noble verse.

Of the works of Runeberg, which occupy six considerable volumes, Messrs. Magnússon and Palmer have translated, at present, only the shorter lyrical pieces. The epics and the dramas they have left, let us hope, for another occasion; we are very sorry, however, that they did not persuade themselves to include in their volume a version of 'Fänrik Ståls Sägner,' a cycle of narrative and lyrical poems celebrating the unsuccessful war for Finnish independence, and unsurpassed in modern literature for heroic force and martial vigour. We should have welcomed very cordially a translation of these splendid trumpet-notes of song, worthy of any patriotic poet from Callicrates downwards. The erotic and descriptive pieces of Runeberg are hardly, we are afraid, calculated to attract the public as the 'Ensign's Tales' would have done. But we hope this may prove only the initial volume of a series of translations from Rune-

berg, and that not only 'Fänrik Stål,' but the 'Elk-Hunters' and 'King Fjalar,' may follow from the same accomplished pen.

The translators have been extremely careful to give the exact measure and rhyme-arrangement of the original, a laudable aim, which has not unfrequently brought them into great straits. It is to be desired that Mr. Palmer, who is presumably responsible for the English expressions, had adopted a less conventional phraseology. The translation is very close to the original, and so far deserves high praise; but those who cannot read behind the lines will be inclined to think Runeberg terribly wanting in poetic style. In the rhymeless idylls a more positive excellence has been attained. This is a pretty sketch of an interesting custom:—

All St. John's eve spends the maiden knitting,
Round the soft stems of the verdant corn-blades,
Silken ribbons, all of various colours;
But she goes out, on the morning after,
To inquire into her fate in future.
Now then, hear, how there the maid behaveth:
Has the black stalk grown,—the stalk of sorrow,—
Talketh she and grieveth with the others.
Has the red stalk grown,—the stalk of gladness,—
Talks she and rejoiceth with the others.
Has the green stalk grown,—the stalk of love,—then
Keeps she silent, in her heart rejoicing.

We have only one objection to make to Mr. Magnusson's critical judgments, and this is in regard to the singular poem of 'Svartsjukans nätter.' That this melancholy and passionate poem is unlike the rest of its author's works we can readily admit; but we should be very sorry to lose it. It marks a curious crisis in his development; it closes, in fire and storm, the uncertain lyricism of his first period. Even if it be a mistake, it has the charm that attends the errors of great men.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Brother Gabriel. By M. Betham-Edwards.
3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Margery Travers. By A. S. N. Bewicke.
3 vols. (Same publishers.)

THREE friends, an American archaeologist, a young English governess, and an Irish monk, become acquainted in a town of southern France. The intimacy between Delmar and his cousin soon ripens into love, while the effect of intercourse with both on Brother Gabriel is enlightening, delightful, and, finally, fraught with pain. For the ardent devotee of Romanism learns to chafe at the spiritual bondage of the monastery, and the vowed celibate to feel the thrills of a passion which startles and shocks him. When Delmar reveals too late that he has a wife beyond the seas, and Zoe is left alone with the feelings that she would but cannot eradicate, a strange chain of incidents leads to her taking up her abode with Gabriel, now an outcast from his convent, and alone and helpless in the world. They live as brother and sister in a remote part of Finistère, till the falseness of their position is brought home to them, partly by the censoriousness of their neighbours, partly by Gabriel's inability to maintain their romantic compact. To Zoe's distress, her simple-minded protégé discovers purely manly aspirations, and she is conscious, at the same time, that their fulfilment is impossible to her. When Delmar reappears, Gabriel acts with an unselfishness which lately would have been impossible in the childish scholar of the cloister, and puts an

end to Zoe's conscientious struggles by withdrawing from the field. There is a good deal of power in the way in which Gabriel's development is traced, though during the embryo stage, when having lost the external guidance which was once sufficient for him, he leans hopelessly on the girl's assistance and accepts all her sacrifices without the least consciousness of their value, he is frequently both feeble and tedious. In the end he regains some of the sympathy which his early ardour won for him, and as a man who has lived and suffered he is nobler than he was as the boy who meant to write a History of Philosophy. At best his picture is a painful one. Zoe is less interesting, but very womanly. Delmar presents little scope for observation. The minor French personages are aptly described.

Margery Travers is a Bohemian heroine, tall and dark, stately and passionate; "the sunny South" is perpetually asserting itself in her veins, and to the blood of the Italian *danseuse* she adds the erratic fluid derived from the Travers family, who we are informed have an hereditary tendency to the flowery instead of the strait path offered to our choice. In spite of these antecedents, she has a fine sense of morality, scorns indebtedness, of which she has seen too much, scorns also mercenary marriage, a road to happiness which has been offered her from her childhood. The latter feeling bears hardly upon Allan Stapleton, a good but slightly conventional young squire, who is willing to take the fatherless beauty without "tocher," and has stepped in between her and desecration on her father's death. As his betrothed wife, she enters the rather bewildering circle of an English country house; and the girl of every kind of experience but this one finds herself the centre of attraction, not altogether friendly, in a house full of club-men, yachting ladies, and cynical *chaperons*. She stands the ordeal with some success, till a too artistic friend of early days, commissioned as a portrait painter, joins the unfamiliar throng. The result is her flight from her bondage, and a career involving much sorrow, but in the end a more settled happiness than marriage with Allan could have given her. Her rivals in the reader's interest are a *naïve* American heiress, to whom she leaves her lover, and a very doubtful Una, his sister, whose terrible embarrassments we are to accept as true and characteristic of modern fashionable life. We think, however, that the most credulous believer in aristocratic depravity will hesitate to accept as a representative character one who forges her father's name to a cheque to help her lover, and then marries a peer at that lover's instigation, in order to supply him with funds. Still less probable is the affection felt by Margery for one so distinctly at the moral antipodes to herself. Lord Talboys, the old lord in question, is not badly drawn, nor are some of the other characters. There are some grammatical drawbacks to the merit of the book. May we hint that "frightened of" is indifferent English?

The Great Frozen Sea: a Personal Narrative of the Voyage of the Alert. By Capt. A. H. Markham, R.N. (Daldy, Isbister & Co.)

THE author of this volume was, it is well known, the second in command of the English Arctic

Expedition of 1875-76, and the leader of the sledge party which reached the most northern point yet attained. The narrative of his adventures has, we believe, though the fact is not mentioned, appeared in a monthly magazine, but its publication in separate form has been delayed by a loyal regard for Sir George Nares. That gentleman having now issued his official report, Capt. Markham has felt justified in presenting his pleasant volume to the world. Though appreciating Capt. Markham's motive, we consider that the appearance of his work, so soon after Sir George Nares's ponderous volumes, is a little unfortunate for the world and unjust to the author. Either it or its predecessor was unnecessary, for the reader who peruses either narrative must be insatiably curious regarding the adventures of the Alert if he desire any more extended account of its operations. Capt. Markham's "Personal Narrative" really supplies in a condensed form all that ninety-nine readers out of a hundred will care to peruse, and, in many respects, it is the sort of volume which Sir George Nares ought to have prepared. It is, moreover, written with greater literary skill than the official narrative, and, though not free from many of the most objectionable features of its rival, it is, on the whole, more carefully prepared, less chary in giving credit to the labours of others, and more accurate in regard to those minor details which so often make or mar a work of travel. It is both trustworthy and readable. It only professes to be a relation of the writer's own experiences; but, in reality, so intimately was its author mixed up with the affairs of the different sledge parties that it may be safely taken as an outline account of the proceedings of all concerned.

Naturally, as he goes over almost exactly the same ground, Capt. Markham has frequently merely to paraphrase the official accounts from which Capt. Nares compiled his narrative. But the commander of the Alert is, as we have hinted, a more practised writer than his chief, and, thanks to a little care and the consultation of authoritative documents, does not so often blunder in regard to familiar geographical names. And here it may be pointed out that, in the second edition of Sir George Nares's work, many of the errors which we noted as disfiguring the first remain untouched, thus leading us to the conclusion that either they were not typographical errors, or that a "new edition" is a conventional term for a fresh impression from stereotyped plates. The maps and a number of the illustrations to Capt. Markham's book are also the same as those in Capt. Nares's. But we regret to find that many of these have been very badly engraved, a remark which in especial degree applies to those on pp. 26, 31, 215, and 315. Several of the others, particularly those of the walrus (p. 85), the tied dogs (p. 102), and the frontispiece, are excellent. Had this work appeared when it was written, namely, a few months after the return of the expedition of which it is an account, we should have found it necessary to quote more extensively from it. But the tale it has to tell has grown stale by frequent repetition, so that its interest centres not so much on the novelty of its facts as upon the skill with which they are related. In other words, owing to the unnecessarily long delay of the official narrative, Capt. Markham is

compelled to appeal to a literary audience, and not to that scientific or general one which under other circumstances he would have been justified in expecting. Judging from the dull little jokes, and puns weakest of their weakly family, which the author thinks it necessary to tell us gave great delectation to the beleaguered mariners of the Alert, life at Floeberg Beach must, during the idle season, have been flat in the extreme.—

"Books were also a source of great amusement to the men who were studiously inclined, as the well-thumbed volumes in our library soon testified. Several of the men wrote regular journals, which were even kept up by a few whilst they were sledging. Amongst the officers, chess, backgammon, and a rubber in the captain's cabin formed the chief amusements. Although gambling is discountenanced (or ought to be) on board every well-regulated man-of-war, we so far forgot ourselves as to indulge largely in this vice. Seldom was a game played without a stake on the result. The stakes, too, were exorbitant, frequently as much as one lucifer match per game! It must be remembered that matches were very scarce and precious articles with us, and it was, therefore, a very high and valuable stake. On one occasion, one of my messmates was so rash as to wager a tallow candle on the result of a game, but this was an offer of such magnitude that no one was sufficiently brave or sporting to accept it."

Perhaps this was the prosaic miscreant who offered to barter for bottles of beer and tins of cocoa and milk the bunches of forget-me-nots which the more sentimental officers collected to send home to their sweethearts.

Though lectures, theatrical performances, and, it may be added, little dinners with printed French menus of an appetizing description, were common on board the vessels, yet no attempt seems to have been made to get up a "newspaper," as former expeditions had done. The chief discomfort the crews complained of was the dampness of their winter quarters, owing to the "incessant drip" caused by condensation. One officer—who seems not to have laboured under the prevailing lack of "dips"—went

"so far as to light and keep burning for a whole day no less than fifty-two candles and one lamp in his cabin, hoping by these means to dry it thoroughly; but, although it answered the purpose for a day or two, at an enormous cost, it was soon as bad as ever. During the time of his illumination he succeeded in raising the temperature of his cabin from 40° to 75°."

Expecting to have to face the contingency of being out for three years, the officers had, like Mr. Mantilini, to be "allowanced," especially in the matter of drinkables. Of wine they had two glasses *per diem*. Even this was sometimes curtailed by the "heeling over" of the vessel by any movement of the ice during the winter. This

"caused great annoyance, as it prevented our glasses from being filled to the brim,—a custom that had been rigidly followed out since leaving England. This curtailment of our 'rights,' as we were pleased to call them, was very naturally regarded with a certain amount of disfavour. In order to lessen, if we could not entirely rectify this evil, we supplied ourselves with ingeniously made little wedges, which, being placed under the lee side of the wine-glass, brought it so nearly upright that we succeeded in very nearly getting our full allowance."

Capt. Markham, of course, takes his commander's view of the scurvy question, but without materially aiding the solution of that unhappy problem raised by the experience of

the crews of the Alert and Discovery. How intense frost-bite can be may be imagined from the fact that

"so cold were the frozen limbs of poor Petersen, that his companions said it was like touching cold steel, and produced frost-bite almost as rapidly as if they were really touching a piece of metal."

It may perhaps be tempting the gods to wish for more about the Arctic Expedition, but hitherto the officers of the Discovery have been strangely reticent regarding their proceedings. Capt. Stephenson has published nothing, while the account of his officers' work is confined to the curtest of official reports. Eighteen months have now elapsed since the return of the expedition. The world which interests itself in the north is therefore not unreasonably impatient to have a complete account of an expedition from which so much was hoped, and which, to do it justice, is believed to have fulfilled a great share of those hopes. If the literature of its labours gets so scattered it will run a chance of being lost sight of, and will undoubtedly lose by the irregular, unsystematic way in which it is issued in journals, transactions of societies, blue-books, appendices to narratives, and so forth. Another such volume as that of Capt. Markham's, from the pen of either the captain or one of the officers of the Discovery, would give us a complete view of the inner life of the Arctic Expedition, or at least as complete a view of an expedition as the outside world ever gets, which is not saying much. When this is written, its author will do well to imitate Capt. Markham's style. For this work, though not faultless on many grave points, has, from a literary point of view, no need of the apology of old Master Beate with which it concludes:—

"And herein I humbly pray pardon for my rude order of writing, which proceedeth from the barren brayne of a souldier, and one professing armes, who desireth rather to be wel thought of with your honour for his well meaning than for anye hys cunning writing at all."

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Xenophon. Hellenica. Books I. and II. Edited, with Notes, &c., by H. Hailstone, B.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS, we believe, is the first instalment of a series of Greek and Latin Classics, edited by first-rate scholars, which Messrs. Macmillan have in preparation. Mr. Hailstone's work gives good promise of the forthcoming volumes. The *Hellenica* of Xenophon, though of great historical value, are seldom read, partly, perhaps, because the style is somewhat meagre, but partly also because no good and accessible edition has appeared in England. Mr. Hailstone therefore supplies a decided though probably not a very pressing want. This book may be more particularly recommended to schools in which the useful practice of translating *at sight* is cultivated. The difficulties of Xenophon's Greek are not ordinarily such as make us pause, and it is full of illustrations of the characteristic idioms of Greek syntax, upon which Mr. Hailstone gives ample and scholarly notes. Short prefatory essays, analyses, indices, and a map supply all the extra aid that the most careful reader could require.

Aditus Faciliores Græci. By A. W. Potts and C. Darnell. (Blackwood & Sons.)

First Latin Writer. By G. L. Bennett. (Rivingtons.)

THESE two little volumes illustrate well the humanitarianism, not yet grown maudlin, which has of late done so much to alter our modes of

primary education. The schoolboy's body has come to be regarded with a certain awe. The swish of birch, cane, or taws resounds less and less often, and Orbilius and Busby have lost their occupation. More recently attempts have been made, with some success, to disguise to the childish mind the inherent bitterness of elementary lessons, and medicines, intellectual as well as physical, are now administered generally in some kind of jam. Thus, in the classics, boys do not now pass at once from grammar to Cicero 'De Senectute' or other intricate works, but are set to reading books containing extracts of graduated difficulty, and each of complete interest in itself. Messrs. Potts and Darnell, for instance, present us with a Greek reader which we ourselves have read with some enjoyment. It contains a large number of extracts, generally short, but always either amusing or pathetic, from *Æsop*, *Xenophon*, *Lucian*, and other writers. The titles of the tales or other prefatory remarks are well chosen, short notes are added where necessary, and a complete vocabulary ends the book. Mr. Bennett, on the other hand, publishes a Latin writer, that is to say, a guide to Latin syntax and Latin prose translation, in which amusing English stories are given to be turned into Latin. It is doubtful whether this proposed pleasure will prove rather tempting or exasperating to a schoolboy, but to the schoolmaster Mr. Bennett's book will be satisfactory. It contains, besides the numerous anecdotes before mentioned, a short accidence and a very good short syntax, with exercises, which the author, as he confesses, failed to make more than instructive. A great many "recapitulatory exercises" introduced at various stages form a valuable feature in the book.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. BLAKELY'S *Handy Dictionary of Commercial Information*, which Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall send us, will prove useful to readers of newspapers, &c. It would have been as well if the information had been a little more definite.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER have sent us the second part of Mr. G. J. Holyoake's *History of Co-operation in Rochdale*. It deals with the period from 1857 to 1877, and relates the history of the manufacturing society, which has ceased to be co-operative, and of the Rochdale Corn Mill. There is a great deal of interesting matter in this pamphlet of Mr. Holyoake's.

The *Annual Register* for 1877 (Rivingtons) contains the usual account of the events of the year. It is a useful and accurate volume of reference, but it might be better written. The literary notices seem constructed on the principle of praising nearly every book. The obituaries are fairly good.

DR. HAUG's volume of *Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsis*, which is edited by Dr. West, and published by Messrs. Trübner, is the most important work that has for a long time been issued on the subject of the Zoroastrian system and its followers, drawn together by the most accomplished living European Pahlavi scholar from the papers left behind him by Dr. Haug, who, more than any one else, devoted his life to these studies, and who, some years since, did much to make the Parsi doctrines and language intelligible to western scholars. The volume consists of four essays, the first of which gives a history of the researches into the sacred writings and religion of the Parsis, with a notice of the earlier labours of native and European students; the second details about the languages of the Parsi scriptures and the extant Pahlavi literature; the third contains a special account of the Zend-Avesta, Gathas, Yashts, and Vendidad; and the fourth completes the work, with a history of the Zoroastrian religion, as to its origin and development.

In a pamphlet, *Zur ägyptischen Etymologie*, Dr. Carl Abel repeats the theory of the modification of Coptic and Egyptian sounds, and endeavours to prove that the hieroglyphic texts follow the laws therein laid down. It is a question, however, how

far the comparison of the Coptic and the old hieroglyphic can be carried, and whether it can be allowed that the word having the same meaning in Coptic is necessarily another form of the same idea, and consequently that the change is referable to a philological law. This is the more difficult that other sharply defined hieroglyphic forms are closer to the Coptic than those which Dr. Abel considers the representatives of them, as, for example, the Coptic "pot" or "pat" is the Egyptian "pet" or "pit," and is not the equivalent of "aft," which could still less be represented by "fôk," a form which is unknown to Coptic altogether, and the meaning of "aft" has little connexion with the analogous "fôjé." The same may be said of other analogies, either of the initial or final. The first point to be assured of is that the forms really represent one another. That certain changes are observable in the hieroglyphic is sure; thus that of the initial *b, m, p*, can be demonstrated from familiar words, and it is to such points that the inquiry should, in the first instance, be directed, and the danger is that in extending the surface of inquiry, and applying a kind of spectral philological analysis to the subject of the similar meanings of words interchanging their initials and finals, too much may not be proved, and under such manipulation everything that is wished rather than what is true be produced *à discrétion*. The few changes of words in the old languages do not as yet lead so far, and the interchange of certain initial sounds, such as *b* and *f*, never takes place, although approaching one another so closely; *t* is true changes with *χ*, *t* either *or* *th*, *a* with *h*, &c. But, although some of the rules attempted to be laid down by Dr. Abel may possibly be true in some of their definitions, they are of no practical relation either to Egyptian interpretation or translation, and would prove treacherous guides for any practical result in the interpretation or explanation of Egyptian as distinguished from the cognate Semitic or Hamitic. It is true the author has compared certain words of the three forms of the Egyptian, hieroglyphic, demotic, and Coptic, but this had already been done by Schwartz, and it is more than doubtful if Egyptologists will accept the new premises and deductions.

We have on our table *The Student's Guide to the Bar*, by W. W. R. Ball (Macmillan).—*Chronological Guide to English Literature*, by E. Nicholson (Bremoking).—*First Greek Reader*, by W. G. Rushbrooke (Macmillan).—*Sonnenschein's Exercise Books* (Lewis).—*From Europe to Paraguay and Mato-Grosso*, by Mrs. M. G. Mulhall (Stanford).—*Geometry in Modern Life*, by J. S. Russell (Eton, Williams & Son).—*The Final Philosophy*, by C. W. Shi-lds, D.D. (Trübner).—*British Trade and Foreign Competition*, by F. Brittain (Simpkin).—*Handbook on Gold and Silver*, by an Indian Official (Longmans).—*The Nature and Treatment of Rabies or Hydrophobia* (Tindall).—*The Art of Grafting and Budding*, by C. Baltet (Macmillan).—*A Tale of a Spoon*, by M. T. Pembroke (Remington).—*Chums*, by H. Severne (Griffiths & Farran).—*Second Poetry Book*, Part I., by C. Geikie (Tegg).—*The Image of Air*, by A. S. Logan (Lippincott).—*Sybil: an Historical Drama*, by M. A. Lee (Remington).—*St. Matthew*, edited by Rev. A. Carr, M.A. (Cambridge Warehouse).—*New Testament History*, Part III., by M. T. Yates (Manchester, Heywood).—*A Compendium of the Philosophy of Ancient History*, by Rev. H. Formby (Burns & Oates).—*The Magnificent Scenes in the Book of Revelation*, by Rev. Dr. Bayley (Grattan, Marshall & Co.).—*The Parousia* (Daldy, Isbister & Co.).—*Die Arier*, by T. Poesche (Jena, H. Costenoble). Among the New Editions we have *Eugène's French Method* (Williams & Norgate).—*The Errors of Homeopathy*, by Dr. B. Meadows (Hill).—*The Antiquary*, by Sir W. Scott, Bart. (Marcus Ward).—*and Em*, by M. Bramston (Marcus Ward). Also the following Pamphlets: *A Glance at the Wages Question in England*, by C. J. Bates (Williams & Norgate).—*The Credibility of Venerable Bede, Saint and Confessor*, and *his Followers*, by J. Boulton.—*Thoughts on Theism, with Suggestions* (Trübner).—*and Bullies*

and *Concords*, by One of the Boys (Reeves & Turner).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Cook's (J.) Boston Monday Lectures, Transcendentalism, 3/6 cl.
Farrah's (Canon) Saintly Workers, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Linton's (H.) Book of Jeremiah, with Notes, Part 1, 2/6 cl.
Macpherson's (Rev. A. C.) Lessons on the Prayer-Book, 2/6 cl.

Fine Art.

Alcock's (Sir R.) Art and Art Industries in Japan, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Poetry and the Drama.

Arnold's (M.) Selected Poems, 12mo. 4/6 cl.
Lessing's (G. E.) Dramatic Works, edited by E. Bell, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. (Bohn's Standard Library).
Milton's (J.) Poetical Works, edited, with Notes, by J. Bradshaw, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Scott's (Sir W.) Poetical Works, New Library Edition, Vol. 2, 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Swinburne's (A. C.) Poems and Ballads, Second Series, cr. 8vo. or fcap. 8vo. 9/ cl.

History and Biography.

Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents, edited by A. W. Haddan and W. Stubbs, Vol. 2, Part 2, 8vo. 3/6 swd.
English Men of Letters, Sir W. Scott, by K. H. Hutton, 2/6 lp.
Garibaldi, his Life and Times, roy. 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Labillière's (F. F.) Early History of the Colony of Victoria, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Mozley's (J. B.) Essays Historical and Theological, 8vo. 24/ cl.
Tegg's (W.) Poets and Historians, Past and Present, 4/ cl.

Science.

Braithwaite's (Dr.) Retrospect of Medicine, Vol. 77, 6/6 cl.
Roscoe's (H. E.) and Waterhouse's (A.) Description of the Chemical Laboratories at the Owens College, 4to. 7/6

General Literature.

Gamekeeper at Home, Sketches of Natural History and Rural Life, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Grant's (J.) The Lord Hermitage, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Hutton's (J.) Queen of Bohemia, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Hilda, Among the Broken Gods, by Author of 'Olrig Grange,' fcap. 7/6 cl.
Hughes's Easy Problems for Young Thinkers, Standard 1 to 6, with Answers, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Johnson (Dr.) His Friends and His Critics, by G. B. Hill, cr. 8vo. 8/ cl.
Oliphant's (Mrs.) The Primrose Path, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Ram's (J.) Philosophy of War, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Scott's (Sir W.) Waverley Novels, Old Morality, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo. 2/6 bds. (A. & C. Black).
Short White Register and Summary, with Laws of the Game, by F. C., 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Stratton's (E. M.) The World on Wheels, 4to. 30/ cl.
Thackeray's (W. M.) Works, Virgilian, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Upton's (Major-General) Armies of Europe and Asia, 14/ cl.
Work About the Five Dials, with Prefatory Note, by T. Carlyle, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

OXFORD LETTER.

Oxford, June 26, 1878.

THE summer term closes this week in the usual blaze of Commemoration gaiety, but it will be some time yet before a real vacation calm settles down on the old city. The University examinations are not expected to end before the last week of July, and then we have the Certificate examinations in the schools, bringing us some way into August. Few, however, would quarrel with this arrangement if it left us free during the rest of the year for teaching and study, and a hopeful step in this direction has at last been taken. A few weeks ago a resolution was carried in Congregation, and by a considerable majority, declaring it to be desirable that the Final Honour Examinations should be held once only in the year. This vote, and the tone of the debate which preceded it, are an encouraging sign that the excessive pressure of our present inquisitorial system is leading many to ask themselves whether, after all, the University has not other functions to perform than those to which it now devotes the lion's share of its time and energy, and whether no escape is possible from the vicious circle of examining and cramming within which we now move. But we are not yet out of the wood, and it remains to be seen how the resolution will be received when it is presented as a statute for the acceptance of Convocation.

Oxford has always looked a little coldly on the scheme for extending University teaching to the large towns; partly, perhaps, from simple conservatism, partly from a dislike to the name—for the teaching to be extended is not really University teaching at all—but partly also from a reasonable fear lest it should lead us to neglect our more important home duties, and to forget that of the two we are, or should be, more concerned with adding to knowledge than with popularizing it. We have, however, given a modified and cautious assent to the proposal. A Delegacy has been appointed, with the Rev.

A. H. Acland for its secretary, and a printed statement has been issued, announcing the readiness of the Delegates to receive and consider all appeals made to them. For the rest, the initiative is to come from the towns themselves, and in each case substantial guarantees are to be given of the sincerity of their intentions.

In yet another direction we are about to open our doors to the public. As recently as last Saturday a meeting was held to consider what could be done for the Higher Education of Women. After some discussion it was resolved to form an Association for the purpose of organizing and supporting a system of lectures and classes for women, in connexion with the existing University examinations for women over eighteen years of age. A large Provisional Committee was then appointed to arrange details and report to the Association in October. The religious instruction difficulty of course turned up, but it is to be shelved for the present, and the wolf and the lamb are to be persuaded, if possible, to lie down together. It must be remembered, by the way, that the scheme, as it now stands, in no way contemplates a Women's College, or even authorized boarding-houses, but simply a system of lectures, and nothing more.

As regards the University Commission matters are pretty much where they were. If the report is true, that the Rev. Osborne Gordon is to succeed to the place vacated by Mr. Justice Grove, the hands of the Conservatives among the Commissioners will be materially strengthened. Mr. Gordon is, I believe, a shrewd vigorous specimen of the College tutor of twenty years ago, with all the intense narrowness of his class, and all their cynical contempt for any branch of learning and any method of study not recognized in the limited curriculum of their day. But, apart from Mr. Gordon, it is already pretty clear that we have not much to expect beyond reforms in details, and this consideration must modify the line of action to be taken by those who have hitherto hoped against hope for something more radical and thorough. But their duty is clear. Many of the changes indicated in the Commissioners' Report, though not going far, are in the right direction, and may be used as points of departure when a fit moment arrives. Here and there, too, a good principle, such as the duty of the University to endow research, is implicitly sanctioned, and of this implicit sanction effective use may be made hereafter. On the other hand, what must be guarded against most carefully is the premature closing up of outlets for further advance. Such an outlet, for instance, would be afforded by that general University Fund, of which the report speaks. It is of the utmost importance to keep at least a large portion of this fund unappropriated at present to any permanent purpose, so that as opinion ripens we may be able to use it more effectively and judiciously than is possible now. At the stage we have reached the battle must be fought out in detail over the separate college schemes, by emphasizing at each opportunity the true ideal of a great university, as a learned corporation devoted to the promotion and diffusion of knowledge by checking college-particularism, excessive competition, and other similar prevalent tendencies.

The business of cataloguing is every year engrossing a larger share of the time of librarians, who have in many cases, and certainly in the Bodleian, to make good the deficiencies of their predecessors in this respect. The general Bodleian catalogue, now complete, fills 719 goodly volumes, and is yet only a part of the work that has to be done. The Catalogue of Charters is in type, as is also Dr. Neubauer's catalogue of the rich collection of Hebrew MSS. Some progress, too, has been made with the tremendous business of cataloguing the periodicals and transactions, a class of literature which increases at a rate which it will severely tax the energies of any single library to keep pace with.

Those who know Oxford will know that the 'Annals of Tacitus' have for long been a text-book among us, and will be amused to read the onslaught

made upon their authenticity in a recent book, entitled 'Tacitus and Bracciolini.' The anonymous author revives the notion that they were forged in the fifteenth century, and his ingenuity, audacity, and familiarity with Italian mediæval history, make the book pleasant reading. But his main thesis, that Bracciolini and not Tacitus wrote the *Annals* is not even rendered probable. The author has no conception of what he has to prove, is very imperfectly acquainted with Roman history, and blunders like a schoolboy in translating Latin.

SHELLEY'S DEATH.

IN the new edition of Mr. Trelawny's 'Recollections of Shelley and Byron,' the author makes reference to the account of the death of the former distinguished poet which appears in my volume, 'Shelley: a Critical Biography.' Mr. Trelawny observes that I give a different version from his own of the details of Shelley's death; and that I can have no authority for so doing. Anything which comes from Mr. Trelawny upon this subject is, of course, entitled to the highest consideration; but I have noticed that each writer upon Shelley considers every other writer grossly inaccurate. I have carefully read every accessible work bearing upon Shelley's life and his melancholy death; but finding the accounts most conflicting, I submitted my own version of these matters before publication to the highest living authority; and I have reason to know that this version is the one sanctioned by the Shelley family. In justice, therefore, to myself, and by way of explanation to all who have read, or may yet read, my little volume, I should be glad if you will allow me to say that the account therein published of Shelley's death, while appearing under the name of, is really vouched for by a higher authority than,

GEORGE BARNETT SMITH.

THE SECRET OF HEGEL.

4, Laverock Bank Road, Edinburgh.

SHOULD it appear to you worth while (which I myself doubt), will you kindly allow me a word in your columns on the following extract just sent me by a friend?

"Hegel generalized Fichte's Absolute Ego, made it one and universal instead of many and individual, preserving the same method of purely logical movement, the movement by Contradiction, as in Fichte. This seems to me more nearly the 'Secret of Hegel' than anything which Mr. Stirling has told us of it. It goes, for instance, more closely to the root of the matter than merely tracing the Kantian Categories in Hegel's Logic, though that, too, is true and valuable. It is through Fichte that Hegel's filiation to Kant must be traced." (Shadworth Hodgson's 'Philosophy of Reflection,' vol. i. p. 231.)

From what I know of Mr. Hodgson, I do not think he can look back on this with any pleasure. Knowing, as he must, what it is to state a philosophy, I am sure he must feel how misleading it is to appear to cover either book or doctrine by any such incomplete phrases. What Mr. Hodgson says of Fichte "seems to him more nearly the 'Secret of Hegel' than anything which Mr. Stirling has told us of it." Does Mr. Hodgson mean us to regard this as a claim put in for himself, and on the strength of half-a-dozen words? I am sure he must perceive with regret that he has laid himself open to such a query. Nay, I am inclined to believe that by this time he must have recollected with regret that it was precisely Mr. Stirling told him what he says of Fichte. The filiation to Kant through Fichte I conceive myself to have "traced," not once, but many times, and in most of my various volumes. The reason of "filiation," with Mr. Hodgson, depends on the Ego and method of Fichte. One need only cursorily glance at most writings of mine to find all that at full, and a little more. At page 29, vol. i., of the 'Secret of Hegel,' for example, I read with reference to Fichte, "Undoubtedly there lay in certain of his political findings, in

his method of movement by *thesis, antithesis, and synthesis*, and in his undeniable and most valuable contribution, the unconditionedness of the notion of the Ego, elements to which Hegel owed much." Other references are, same volume, pp. 20, 21, 64, 65, 66, 91, 96, 97, 130, 131, 145; in short, it is quite useless to enumerate: "the Ego together with the method of Fichte" are constantly referred to Hegel, as Mr. Hodgson refers them. In the 'Schwegler' Hegel's debts are said to be to the "matter of Kant" and the "form of Fichte." In the express note on Fichte it is directly said, "I fancy that the historical value of the method of Fichte will shrink, in the end, to its influence on Hegel: without the method of the *Wissenschaftslehre*, there never would have been the method of the *Logic*." It is not enough, however, to call this method one of "contradiction." It was one of *thesis and synthesis*, quite as much as of *antithesis*.

Perhaps it will appear, then, a little unreasonable on the part of Mr. Hodgson to claim for himself and deny me what has been expressly told him by me. I must decline the credit, however, of having told him that Fichte's "Absolute Ego" was, at the same time, "many and individual"; or of Hegel ever having found it so; or of Hegel ever having required to make an "Absolute Ego" "one and universal"; or of Hegel ever having taken it into his head, indeed, still further to "generalise" what was already "absolute."

I must add that what I tell of Fichte was already told by everybody who writes on the subject—Erdmann, Ueberweg, Schwegler. Why, Hegel himself substantially, and more than substantially, tells it in his 'History of Philosophy,' where he is quite frank in regard to Fichte. He exclaims, indeed, in so many words, "That is the first rational attempt in the world to deduce the categories!" I may just point out also that it is a strange mistake to conceive Fichte's Ego "a particular ego." Everybody—Fichte himself—tells us it was the universal Ego. Schelling's Ego is that; Hegel's Ego is that; and both Schelling and Hegel could have got it where Fichte got it—in Kant and his Unity of Pure Apperception. It was only Fichte's peculiar use of it that made it inconveniently waver. But I cannot pretend to lay hold of every thousandfold remark of well-meaning casualty. J. HUTCHISON STIRLING.

THE CENTENARY OF J.-J. ROUSSEAU.

Geneva, June, 1878.

THE city of Geneva is preparing to celebrate the centenary of the death of her most illustrious son (July 2, 1778). These *fêtes* will be a new and striking atonement for the decrees launched by the Councils of the Republic in 1762 against the author of 'Emile' and the 'Contrat Social.' During the revolutionary period public honours had been quite naturally paid at different times to the memory of the great prophet of the New Ideas. In 1835, in consequence of a popular subscription, his bronze statue, the work of Pradier, was placed on the little island which divides the bed of the Rhone at the point where the stream leaves the Lake of Geneva. But in 1878 the Government will not keep aloof from the proposed manifestation: a united people, with the exception of some disappointed or reactionary spirits, will applaud the name of the thinker and writer.

While waiting till the moment comes for giving an account of the three days (June 30th, July 1st and 2nd) let us cast a rapid glance at the publications which have appeared, or are on the point of appearing, in honour of the occasion, and let us commence with those which, as they emanate from the committee having charge of the *fête*, have in some sort an official character.

The first ('Jean-Jacques Rousseau et ses Œuvres, Biographie et Fragments') is addressed to all those who have not the leisure to read Rousseau's complete works. It is a collection of the most beautiful passages—a collection that may be placed on all tables, and read by persons of all

ages. It is preceded by two biographical essays: one, which embraces the whole career of Rousseau, is by M. Rodolphe Rey, a writer of a lofty and philosophical cast of mind, who is known outside of Geneva by several tasteful productions; the other, due to the pen of M. Amédée Roget, the conscientious historian of Geneva, is more limited in scope, and deals with the part played by Jean-Jacques in the agitations and struggles of Genevese politics in the eighteenth century.

Next to this volume comes a thin brochure ('Pourquoi nous fêtons Rousseau'), which is specially designed for young people, and which was unanimously chosen in a competition for such a work held under the auspices of the Committee. The author of this little tract, which abounds in subtle thoughts expressed in the happiest manner, has decided to remain anonymous, but the delicacy of certain passages justifies the supposition that the author is a woman.

These two publications are intended for the general public and the masses, while the 'Iconographie de Rousseau,' or the description of the portraits, cuts, engravings, lithographs, &c., of him, is naturally designed for a small number of amateurs and curiosity-seekers. It is well known how greatly this class of monograph has grown in favour of the last few years with collectors of prints and those who like to investigate the minute details of the history of Art. A Neuchâtel critic, M. Bachelier, had for some time been working at a catalogue of this very kind—all the figured representations of Rousseau—there are about four hundred of them! He was induced to offer it to the Committee, who decided to publish it, thus enlisting for the Genevese *fête* a citizen of the country where the philosopher found an asylum and friends for more than three years.

Alongside of the selections published by the Committee of the *fête* for the use of the general reader may be placed a volume of more limited design, issued by the Section of Literature of the Geneva Institute, 'Jean-Jacques et le Pays Romand,' composed of passages in which the citizen of Geneva has related his excursions and described his sojourns in the different districts which compose to-day 'La Suisse Romande.' The task of compilation was confided to M. Eugène Ritter, who fills at the University the Chair of the History of French Literature, and he has performed the work most excellently. As he justly remarks, the passages he has chosen are leaflets from a domestic album; it is the eternal nature—the manners of a former time painted by a child of the country, "disiecta membra poetæ." M. Ritter has prefixed to his anthology, which it would have been well to have made still more complete, a biographical sketch, in which he has pieced together with exceeding ability all the passages of the "Confessions" which refer directly to the years passed by Jean-Jacques in the cantons of Western Helvetia. Faithful to his design, he has purposely avoided the other episodes of this tormented existence; so that the idealized portrait that he presents, if it be not a complete resemblance, none the less produces upon the reader a serene and tranquillizing impression. Finally, he has had the good taste to join to his volume the agreeable account Bernardin de Saint Pierre has left of the closing years of his illustrious friend.

M. Ritter has not confined himself to a single tribute. He has put together in a short brochure, 'La Famille de Jean-Jacques, Documents Inédits,' likewise published by the Genevese Institute, various pieces of information about the father and an aunt of Rousseau's which he has discovered in the course of his researches in the State Records. By the side of documents of a very private nature, that it was by no means necessary to print, and the use of which may be doubted, there appear others which have enabled M. Ritter to correct some of the numerous errors about dates to be found in the first books of the "Confessions." As long ago as 1855, the late M. Théophile Heyer, the learned Keeper of the Archives of Geneva, had shown, in 'Une Inscription relative à J.-J. Rousseau,' what can be done in this way. In the same

category must be placed the little book of M. Louis Dufour-Vernes, 'Recherches sur J.-J. Rousseau et sa Parenté.' Compiled by the aid of the documents placed in the hands of the notaries, it offers a great number of new details not only about Jean-Jacques himself, but also about his nearest relatives. Despite of some rather rash hypotheses, this work is attractive reading. The author is by marriage the great-grandson of that *pasteur* Jacob Vernes whom Rousseau used to count as one of his friends till he came to regard him as an opponent, and, owing to this connexion, M. Dufour has been able to supply two letters of the philosopher hitherto unpublished.

'Calvin et Rousseau, Etude Littéraire, Sociale et Religieuse,' the volume in which M. Gaberel has tried by aid of a comparison, paradoxical rather than natural, to deal both with the Reformer of the sixteenth century and the innovator of the eighteenth, is only a repetition of previous works by the same author, notably of his 'Rousseau et les Genevois' (1858). However, in the Appendix are given some new documents relating to the condemnation of 'Emile' and the 'Contrat Social' by the magistrates of Geneva. There are in particular some letters from the diplomatic agent of France living at Geneva. These documents were communicated to the Paris Académie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques, in December last, and they have already been printed in the *Compte Rendu* of its meetings. Perhaps the Academy would have done well to remember that M. Gaberel is by no means so exact in his transcriptions or accurate in his reproductions as he might be.

The list is already long: it is far from being complete. The religious notions of the author of the 'Profession de Foi d'un Vicaire Savoyard' have been carefully treated by M. Marc Doret, a *pasteur*. M. Roget, whom I have already mentioned, has gathered together, under the title of 'La Sagesse de Jean-Jacques,' a series of thoughts, maxims, and short quotations, which he has accompanied with his own reflections. He protests warmly against Victor Hugo's recent saying, "Derrière Rousseau on voit Robespierre"; and it must be confessed that the celebrated poet has been led once again by his well-known weakness for antithesis into a piece of nonsense. Another writer has sought for the precedents for the coming *fête*, and has recounted in detail 'Les Honneurs Publics rendus à J.-J. Rousseau' in France and at Geneva from the statue decreed either by the National Assembly or by the Convention, which was never executed, down to that put up at Geneva nearly half a century ago. In his 'Origine des Idées Politiques de Rousseau,' M. Jules-Vuy has endeavoured to prove that the generative principle of the theories developed in the 'Contrat Social'—to wit that sovereignty is, in its very essence, inalienable, indivisible, and indefeasible—that these fundamental ideas are to be found in the Genevese Franchises, promulgated by Bishop Adhémar Fabri, in 1387, and that they can be traced even in the earlier Communal charters.

To conclude, besides these publications, all of which in different degrees (I have been obliged to pass over some) show sympathy with Rousseau, I have to mention an anonymous pamphlet, which takes the other side, 'J.-J. Rousseau peint par lui-même et par ses Contemporains,' and in which have been piled together all the insults and all the abuse flung so often before, and with so little success, in the face of the great writer. It is remarkable that this pamphleteer, who is certainly a Genevese, has taken care to dissemble his nationality, calling himself a foreigner, and dating from Annecy. Is he ashamed of being a fellow-citizen of Jean-Jacques? We are more inclined to think that he is trying to escape the merited condemnation that his countrymen would pass on him.

TH. DUFOUR.

A COLLEGE BREAKFAST PARTY.

UNDER the above title, *Macmillan's Magazine* for July contains a metrical dialogue by George Eliot, which has, at least, the appropriateness of

coming just after Commemoration week. There has been for some time a tradition, for the establishment of which George Eliot is not responsible, that philosophical dialogues and disquisitions are best written in verse. For ourselves, we incline to think that they go better in prose; but that is a matter of opinion. The interlocutors of 'A College Breakfast Party' take their names from 'Hamlet.' There is the Prince's namesake, a young gentleman who has just been in the schools, and is very much such an eclectic as the hero of 'John-a-Dreams.' There is the host, Horatio, who is tolerant and neutral; Laertes, rash and radical; Rosenkranz, who is effusively transcendental; Guildenstern, who tones down everybody; Osric, who is æsthetic and finical; and, lastly, an ecclesiastic, who, being at once pious and polite, is

Disposed to give a hearing to the lost,
And breakfast with them ere they went below.

Breakfast, cider cup, and cigars, induce philosophy; but Osric protests. He does not like philosophy: wishes to live his life, and compares himself to an Italian butterfly. Laertes is very angry at the comparison, and makes a counter protest for earnestness. Him follows the priest, who improves the occasion on the subject of sacraments and private judgment, waxing still more eloquent at a question from Hamlet about the bases of morality. Guildenstern, after the priest has gone, attempts to read common sense into the priestly explanation, but only lets in the radical Laertes. Then comes Osric again, who maintains, rather convincingly, that his friends' views, one and all, are only "taste," and that this taste (he apologizes for being obliged to make the remark) differs from his own chiefly in being bad. The pessimist Rosenkranz succeeds, and is in his turn again followed by Laertes, with Guildenstern, as usual, for sarcastic chorus. It is rather a relief to come back to Osric, who justifies at against an incidental blasphemy in much the best piece both of verse and sense which the dialogue contains. Hamlet and Guildenstern comment, and the conversation ends. But Hamlet goes out into the meadows, and lies between the grass and the stream, and dreams of a solution of all the problems, which, considering that it was June, was probably the best employment he could possibly be engaged in.

It will be clear enough from this running comment that there is little moral in the poem. It is simply, in fact, and we should suppose in intention, a reproduction in little of the most prevalent ways of thought at present on those subjects on which people are never tired of thinking, and on which they know exactly what Zidig knew,— "ce qu'on a su dans tous les âges, c'est à dire peu de chose." Poetical merit it cannot be said to possess, though Osric's defence of poetry is really a fine piece of rhetoric in verse, and the description of Hamlet's siesta is pretty. There are some epigrammatic turns, too, of which one feels inclined to say, "Neat, i' faith." Such is, for instance, the couplet—

Creation was reversed in human talk:
None said "let darkness be," but darkness was.

If it be, as it might very well be, the record of an actual conversation, the fact neither adds to nor detracts from its interest; it has the value which the novelist's cunning gives perhaps oftener than the poet's of being typical. There have, in all probability, been scores of such breakfast parties and such conversations in Oxford during the last two months. But, lest any one should look for Hamlet's name in this term's class-lists and grieve not to find it there, we may as well mention that the poem is dated 1874.

HAKLUYT AND SHAKESPEARE'S "NEW MAP."

To those who are acquainted with that prose epic of the English nation, 'The Voyages of Hakluyt,' 3 vols., folio, 1599-1600, it will be interesting to learn that Mr. C. H. Coote, of the Map Department in the British Museum, has, after a considerable amount of patient research, brought to light some new facts respecting the rare map or "Hydrographical Description" sometimes found inserted in the above work. Hallam,

in his 'Introduction to the Literature of Europe,' had already described this map as the best map of the sixteenth century. Mr. Coote, however, has shown almost conclusively that it has claims upon our attention hitherto unsuspected by Hallam and others who have described it, in that it is no other than the "new map" referred to by Shakespeare in 'Twelfth Night,' act iii., scene 2, a play produced in 1601. The substance of the arguments in its favour may be summarized thus: At the period of the production of the play mentioned, it could be regarded as no other than the *new map* in the then *new projection*; new, as showing for the first time on an English map the discovery of Barents, in 1596, evidently alluded to by Shakespeare in the same scene of the play. It had upon it more lines than are to be found upon its old rival in 'Linschoten's Voyages.' Its claims to be regarded as the "new map with the augmentation of the Indies," is shown by the augmented or improved geography of the whole of the Eastern portion of the map, laid down probably under the superintendence of Hakluyt. The arguments used by Mr. Coote will form the substance of a monograph to appear shortly.

Literary Gossip.

Two interesting Napoleon relics have been lately added to the British Museum: one is a chart of Cadiz Bay, sent by Napoleon Bonaparte to Joseph Bonaparte in 1809 (Add. MS. 30147 B); the other a beautifully written volume of French songs, set to music, in the handwriting of Hortense, Queen of Holland, mother of Louis Napoleon. This charming specimen of musical calligraphy was given by Madame de Montaran to Sir Robert Wilson, and by him to his daughter, Rosabella Stanhope Randolph. Some of the songs which are contained in it are said to have been written by the Comte de la Garde: the first is 'Le Beau Dunois,' known popularly as 'Partant pour la Syrie' (30148). These two manuscripts were presented to the nation by the Rev. Herbert Randolph.

MESSRS. CASSELL will publish in December, a work in two volumes on the present state of England, by Mr. T. H. S. Escott.

MR. W. SKEAT is engaged upon an etymological dictionary of the English language somewhat similar in plan to Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's, but more elaborate in character and harmonizing with accepted philological methods. It will fill four volumes, and the first may be looked for next winter.

A NEW shilling weekly serial, entitled 'The Lives of the Cardinals,' will make its appearance in August next. The author is Mr. P. Justin O'Byrne, who has just returned from Rome, where he has been gathering materials for his work. Each number (there will be seventy-five altogether) will contain the portrait, autograph, and life of a cardinal. In the course of the work a history of the functions of the College of Cardinals, and of the Sacred Congregations in the Government of the Roman Catholic Church, will be given.

At a sale at Sotheby's on Tuesday the 18th, a copy of Shelley's 'St. Irvyne,' the 1811 edition, sold for 2*l.*; the first edition of the 'Revolt of Islam,' for 30*s.*; of the 'Cenci,' for 36*s.*, and the celebrated forged letters with preface by Mr. Browning for 30*s.*; the first edition of Mrs. Shelley's 'Valperga,' uncut, fetched a guinea. The 'Lover's Tale,' of Mr. Tennyson, privately printed, went for 36*s.*,

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while the first edition of 'In Memoriam' brought a guinea, and of 'The Princess,' 16s.

LORD ABERDARE has accepted the Presidency of the Royal Historical Society, in place of the late Earl Russell.

THE forthcoming part of the *Journal* of the British Archaeological Association will contain among other papers of interest, a description of the 'Cistercian Abbey of Valle Crucis,' by Mr. E. P. L. Brock; a treatise 'On a Painting in the National Gallery ascribed to Paolo Uccello,' by Mr. J. R. P. Planché; 'On an unexplored Roman Villa at Ithen Abbas,' by the Rev. C. Collier; 'On Pen-y-gaer and other British Remains in North Wales,' by Mr. T. F. D. Croker; and 'Notes on the Castles of Harlech and Criccieth,' by Mr. F. G. W. Chapman.

DER Hansische Geschichtsverein, founded in 1870 in commemoration of the centenary of the Peace of Stralsund, and the Verein für niederdeutsche Sprachforschung, founded in 1874, both held their annual meeting at Göttingen in Whitsun week. The former counts some five hundred, the latter some three hundred, members. Prof. Mantels presided over the meetings of the one, and Dr. Lübben of the other. Among those who read papers were Drs. Gustav Schmidt, of Halberstadt, Prof. R. Pauli, Prof. Frensdorff, Dr. Jellinghaus, and Dr. Seelmann, the latter of whom discoursed on the forms *mek* and *mi*, *dek* and *di* in Low German.

THE Index Society has received substantial encouragement to proceed with its self-imposed tasks in the shape of a present of one hundred guineas. The donor, like many labourers in the literary field, has keenly felt the want of useful indexes, and has himself accumulated large materials for alphabetical lists, which if printed would be of great assistance to men of letters.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE & SONS are about to issue a new uniform edition of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's novels in monthly volumes, with the original steel plates by Cruikshank. The same firm announces a shilling edition of Lord Lytton's novels.

A REPORT on the failure of the recent attempt to establish a Free Library in Hackney by a popular vote was made on Tuesday to the Metropolitan Free Libraries' Committee by Mr. Nicholson, the Secretary. Of the 24,000 inhabitants of the parish, it appears that 14,000 are compound householders, and they being led to believe that the Library penny rate would cause an increase of their rent, either voted against the measure or absented themselves from the polling places. Only about one-fifth of the inhabitants voted, and six-sevenths of these voted adversely. An exaggerated misapprehension of an increased Library rate, which Mr. Mundella unsuccessfully proposed in Parliament last session for towns where a museum as well as a library has to be maintained, was skilfully played upon the Hackney voters by the opponents of a free library. It is well understood that if Mr. Mundella does re-introduce his Bill he will specially exclude from its operation the metropolis, which is already well supplied with museums. The committee, nothing daunted by its defeat, is preparing for a double campaign in two

London parishes far removed from one another, namely, Kensington and Whitechapel.

REFERRING to Mr. Leslie Stephen's 'Johnson,' the first of the series of 'English Men of Letters,' edited by Mr. John Morley, a Scotch correspondent writes:—

"There is an amusing misquotation on page 83; of Boswell it is said—probably with too much truth—that he 'would have made an excellent fourth when "Willie brewed a peck of malt, and Rab and Allan came to see." I have no objection to Burns being translated into English (but why do it imperfectly, and not substitute Robert for 'Rab?'), but the word italicized is marvellously out of place. 'See' should be *præ* (i.e., taste, or prove the quality of by tasting). To a Scotchman, the idea that the particular Rab and Allan referred to should have simply visited Willie to look at his malt liquor suggests an amount of self-denial comic in the extreme."

THE second edition of the 'Encyclopédie des Sciences Religieuses,' edited under the direction of M. Lichtenberger, is progressing rapidly. The fourth volume has just appeared. Names like those of Monod for history, Carrière for Biblical subjects, Morel-Fatio for Spanish literature, are guarantees for the accuracy and soundness of the work.

FROM a publisher's trade sale catalogue, bearing date November 10th, 1757, and which may now be deemed a curiosity, we get an insight as to the mode in which book sales were conducted 120 years ago. The catalogue consists of "Books in quires and copies to be sold at the date named at the Queen's Arms Tavern, in St. Paul's Church Yard; dinner to be on the table at two o'clock precisely." The mode of settlement by purchasers is indicated thus: "Three months' credit for 10%, two three months' for 20%, three three months' for 50%, and four three months' for 100%." The catalogue has on it, in manuscript, the name "James Rivington," and one of the chief purchasers appears to have been "John Rivington," both, of course, ancestors of the present well-known firm bearing that name.

THE Paris Société Bibliographique has published a curious essay on the state of the French navy during the fourteenth century, under the title of 'Jean de Vienne, Amiral de France,' by the Marquis Terrier de Loray. Jean de Vienne defended Calais against Edward the Third, and made an unsuccessful invasion in Scotland under Charles the Sixth.

WE may notice of recent German publications the second enlarged edition of the second volume of Prof. J. B. Weiss's 'Lehrbuch der Weltgeschichte,' comprising the Christian epoch as far as the first Crusade, and Dr. Richard Andree's interesting book, 'Ethnographische Parallelen und Vergleichen,' Freiherr von Helfert's 'Königin Karolina von Neapel und Sicilien,' 1790 to 1814, according to unpublished documents. Of Italian books 'L'Italia nelle sue Discordie, Studi Storici,' by Giovanni Cittadella, two volumes, a summary of Italian history from the earliest times down to 1860.

WE may record of new books bearing upon Greek history and literature the first volume of the fourth edition of Prof. Bergk's 'Poetæ Lyrici Graeci,' containing Pindar; Dr. Ramsauer's edition of the Nicomachean Ethics, with an extensive commentary; 'Das Perikleische Zeitalter,' by Prof. Adolf Schmidt, first volume; the third volume of the new

edition of Dr. Nicolai's 'History of Greek Literature,' comprising the Byzantine period; Dr. Emil Kuhn's 'Ueber die Entstehung der Städte der alten Komenverfassungen und Synoikismos.'

THE provincial towns in France are not less active than Paris in publishing documents. We find amongst the recent publications,— 'Les Curieuses Recherches du Mont-Saint-Michel, par Dom Thomas Le Roy,' published at Caen by M. E. de Robillard de Beaurépaire, two volumes; 'Un Baron Béarnais au Quinzième Siècle,' edited in the vernacular idiom with a French translation by MM. V. Lespy and P. Raymond, at Pau, for the Société des Bibliophiles du Béarn.

THE last number of the *Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik* contains a lengthy and, on the whole, favourable review of Prof. Robinson Ellis's Commentary on Catullus.

THE National Library in Paris has lately acquired twenty-eight Latin MSS., sixteen of which are earlier than the thirteenth century. A Life of Saints is dated 992 A.D. M. Delisle, in his notice read before the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, points out their value for the ecclesiastical history of France and Spain, as well as for Latin philology and palaeography. These MSS. come from St. Sebastian or from St. Dominico de Silos, an abbey in the neighbourhood of Burgos. One of them contains a catalogue of books belonging to Silos in the thirteenth century. They numbered more than one hundred, amongst which were a Sallust, Statius's 'Thebais,' and Orosius's History.

M. JOAQUIN MENANT, of Rouen, is preparing a comprehensive work upon the engraved stone cylinders of Assyria and Babylonia, which will be issued shortly.

PROF. J. W. ZEIBIG, of Dresden, has just issued the second and enlarged edition of his 'History and Literature of the Art of Short-hand,' in which the progress of the art in this country receives more ample treatment than any native historian has yet given to it.

AMONG the French publications of the week are Parts 1 to 4 of the verbatim report of the proceedings of the Commission du Tarif Général des Douanes, which will form a very thick volume in double columns; 'Le Comte de Fersen et la Cour de France,' extracts from family papers published by the Count's grand-nephew, Baron R.-M. de Klinckowström, a Colonel in the Swedish service; a translation of the 'Rapport sur l'Armée Allemande,' addressed to the Grand-Duke Nicholas, by Baron Kaulbars, of the Russian Staff, after his mission to Berlin (1875-76); 'Les Soldats de la Révolution,' by J. Michelet; 'Madgy, Souvenirs de l'Armée Anglaise en Crimée,' by le Comte de Castellane; and a little tract, 'La Révolution Française et l'Aristocratie Russe,' by M. Alfred Rambaud.

OF other new French books we may record: 'Le Catéchisme Français de Calvin,' reprinted from the edition of 1537 with biographical and bibliographical notices by MM. Albert Rilliet and Théophile Dufour, our Geneva Correspondent; the first volume of the 'Histoire de la Vendée,' by the Abbé Deniau, based upon unpublished documents; 'La Famille de Jeanne d'Arc, Documents Inédits, Généa-

logie, *Lettres de J. Hordal et de Cl. du Lys à Ch. du Lys*, published for the first time by MM. E. de Bouteiller and G. de Braux; a second much improved edition of M. V. Gébés 'Catalogue of Papers and Quarterlies coming out in Paris'; and 'Œuvres Complètes Languedociennes et Françaises de l'Abbé Favre,' published under the patronage of the Société pour l'Étude des Langues Romanes at Montpellier.

THE death is announced of Dr. Julius Faucher, at the age of fifty-eight. He was a strong Free Trader, the editor of a quarterly review devoted to political economy, and a contributor to the *Neue Freie Presse*, &c. For some ten years he lived in England, and was connected with the *Morning Star*.

CANON LEEPER, of Dublin, is engaged upon an historical handbook of the national cathedral of Ireland, St. Patrick's. It will be ready in time for the visit of the British Association in August.

SCIENCE

A Monograph on the Development of Elasmobranch Fishes. By F. M. Balfour, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

IN the present month of June, Theodore Schwann has celebrated at Liège the fortieth year of his occupancy of a professorial chair. Prof. Schwann is not seventy years old, and yet his name has become as significant and monumental as that of Harvey or of Linnæus. The views which he advocated, and which were known as the "cell-theory," have become so fundamental a part of all modern teaching as to the structure and living actions of plants and animals that we instinctively put Schwann far back from the doubts and discussions of the science of to-day, and can hardly be persuaded that he is still living among us. Schwann first enunciated as a comprehensive generalization, and by a large series of observations demonstrated, that the tissues of all plants and animals either actually consist of nucleated "cells," or are derived, that is to say developed, from such cells by modifications of their substance. Schwann did not rightly make out whence the cells came; he thought that they were spontaneously generated in the egg and in the fluids (cytoblastema was the term he used) of young animals. It took some time to firmly establish the important dynamical law of cells, Schwann having only established the statical law. The law that every cell is derived from a pre-existing cell by division—the law of "cell division"—was recognized chiefly through Kölliker's researches on the development of cuttle fish (1844), Bischoff's on that of mammals, and Remak's on that of the frog and the chick. Through these researches it became clear that the egg itself is a single cell, and that by fission it gives rise to the cells destined to build up the tissues. Henceforward it became necessary to know the history of the division of every cell, in fact, to trace, in the most minute way from the single egg-cell, the step by step production of the vast agglomeration of cells or protoplasm-corpuscles as we now know them to be, which form the adult body; it became necessary to follow out with absolute certainty the ancestry of every cell, to be able to say whence it had come, how it acquired its shape at any given phase

of the development, and through what grouping, pushing, local quickenings or slowings of growth, the form of the embryo was attained by these all-important units of structure. The great von Baer knew nothing of cells, and had distinguished certain fundamental layers or membranes in the chick's embryo, before Schwann's generalization was the possession of science. The cell-theory converted Baer's germinal layers into layers of cells, and made it a first object of the student of embryology or development to show how these cell-layers had been formed in the hen's egg by the division of the one parent-cell constituting that egg in its earliest state.

The task has been one of years, consuming the energies of many talented men, calling forth numberless curious devices and manipulative expedients, exciting pages of statement and counter-statement with endless illustrative drawings, even in the case of the one animal which von Baer and the older embryologists, Harvey, Wolff, and Pander, studied so assiduously, namely, the domestic fowl. Microscopes of the highest powers have been used, and, dating from the classical work of Remak in 1854, the method of cutting sections of a series of eggs taken at intervals of a few hours from beneath the sitting hen, has been practised. It is customary to open these eggs most carefully beneath liquid, to harden them for some hours in a mineral acid (after long trials chromic acid has been found to be the best), to super-harden them in alcohol, to cut each into some hundred thin sections with the aid of a razor, the hardened egg, or rather the embryonic part of it, being embedded in wax for support; then to stain the sections with carmine or hæmatoxylin, to render them transparent with creosote, and to mount them in carefully arranged rows under thin covering glasses in varnish. In this way we have got to know something about the cells which build up the young chick. We can give a fairly complete account of their history, tracing the ancestry of any given cell back through diminishing numbers—back till the representative parent cell is one of but fifty,—back further still till we arrive at the single parent egg cell.

We can give a very fairly plausible account to-day of the arrangements and relations of all the cells at each step—at each hour of the process of development—but even now there is a good deal of uncertainty in our history of the cells of the hen's egg, and be it remembered that this is only one animal out of the whole creation. In order to know the structure of animals properly we require to have precisely the same detailed account of every step in the division of the egg-cell and of the arrangement of the dividing cells by which they form the embryo in every existing animal. Some animals are so much alike and their eggs are so much alike that it is not necessary to examine more than one case as a sample of the whole set in question; but, even when this method is admitted, there remain literally hundreds of animals whose development from the egg-cell must be studied separately and completely with care and with methods similar to those applied to the chick. The eggs of some of these animals are nearly invisible to the naked eye, and cannot be treated in quite the same way as the large eggs of birds, reptiles, and fish. But they make up for their small size

by being nearly or quite transparent. Already in samples of all kinds of animals—beasts, birds, fishes, snails, insects, worms, polyps, and jelly-fishes—in members of all the great groups, two layers of cells corresponding to the two layers of cells which form the primitive layers of the hen's embryo at a very early period of its growth have been observed to form by the division of the single egg-cell, which, big or little, constitutes the germ of every animal. We have already gained a knowledge of certain laws or uniformities which obtain in the arrangements of these cells, and by careful comparison have arrived at a general scheme of the cell-division and ultimate structure of the whole animal kingdom. We are, however, only at the beginning. It appears now that the various existing animals, some simpler, some more complex, all equally built up of cells, are but variously modified members of a great family, and like the variously modified cells which arise by multiple division from a parent egg cell have all arisen in the slow process of time by division or parentage from ancestral forms becoming fewer and fewer as we recede from the present epoch, until the first parents of all animals are reached in the form of single cells or protoplasm-corpuscles like the egg-cells of their descendants. Further it appears that, in developing at the present time from its egg-cell, every animal exhibits a series of conditions in the arrangement of its cells, and the organs which they form, which, sometimes more sometimes less completely, present to the observer's eye a brief recapitulation of the chief phases of form through which the long chain of ancestors historically connecting this animal with its primeval egg-like ancestor have passed. Hence every detail of the embryology of an organism has the utmost importance; not only the details of cell-arrangement are needed to enable us to gain a true understanding of the relations of the various forms of animals to one another, but we require to know the various shapes which the embryo assumes, what cavities appear in it, whether they remain or not, the earliest shape of its limbs, of its brain, of its skeletal parts, and of every organ in the category. Having gained this knowledge for representative samples of all the lower and higher groups of animals, we shall be able to construct the pedigree of the animal kingdom, and, amongst other animals, of man. Preliminary attempts at this pedigree are already used by naturalists and are known as "systematic classifications." The study of embryology will correct and improve these attempts continually.

Mr. Balfour is one of the few Englishmen who enjoy the combination of leisure, perseverance, and skill which is necessary for pursuing this branch of science. It is quite impossible to develop British commerce or manufactures by means of the science of embryology. Hence it has but a small place in England, for we have not, as the Germans are fortunate in having, universities which are seats of learning. Cambridge, whence Mr. Balfour dates his book, should make the most of it, for so excellent a piece of work cannot often emanate from a land destitute of professors, or rather of professorships,—endowments for the encouragement of studies which do not lead to money-making.

Mr. Balfour having previously added im-

important facts to our knowledge of the embryology of the chick, has in this volume taken in hand the shark-like fishes or Elasmobranchs, a peculiarly interesting group, since they appear to be the close representatives of very remote ancestors of all the higher vertebrated animals. The present monograph is a bulky octavo, containing 300 pages and twenty plates, and represents nearly four years' hard work with the methods we have above described. No earnest student of animal structure can omit to acquaint himself with the discoveries and discussions here set forth. Mr. Balfour develops his subject literally *ab ovo*, and has very important facts to communicate as to the early stages of cell-division and formation of the primitive cell-layers, as well as with reference to the later stages of the recapitulative development of the dog-fish and its allies. The egg of these fishes, like that of the bird, is very large, and yet presents the most important and instructive differences from that egg at the very commencement of development; at the same time Mr. Balfour shows how, in spite of differences, the ordering of the cell-layers is in essence the same in the two cases, and not only in these two but in the frog's and the lancelet's egg also. Two startling results, which may serve as specimens of what the dog-fish's recapitulative development at a later stage has revealed to Mr. Balfour's scrutiny, are: first, that the paired fins of fishes (which undoubtedly have given rise to our arms and legs) have been historically developed by the specialization at the shoulder and hip of a pair of continuous lateral fins, similar to the continuous dorsal fin of some fishes; second, that the firm red kidneys of vertebrate animals were originally a series of isolated coiled tubules, a pair corresponding to each joint of the backbone, and that each tubule had a funnel-like mouth opening into the great body-cavity. One of these (the most anterior) still persists in all higher Vertebrata (man included) in this form, on each side of the body, but only in the female sex. It forms the Fallopian tube and uterus, and whilst all the other primitive tubules lose their funnel-like openings and become otherwise greatly modified, this one remains to carry the eggs from the ovary to the exterior. In the male a similar use, with modification of the structure, is made of some of the primitive renal tubules, which are placed more posteriorly.

We are very glad to be able to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Balfour's researches were commenced, and to a great extent carried out, in the admirable zoological laboratory founded at Naples by Dr. Anton Dohrn. Cambridge alone of British universities has followed the example of Continental universities in subscribing to that institution, and has a place in the laboratory at Naples for the use of her students of biological science.

SIR GEORGE BACK, F.R.S.

THE late Sir George Back formed, as has been justly observed, a link between the Arctic exploration of the past and present generation. His share in the expeditions of the Franklins and the Rosses is now almost a thing of history, and yet his long life enabled him to show the same unwavering enthusiasm on behalf of Arctic research up to the despatch of our last expedition in 1875. He was born at Stockport, in 1796, and, when only twelve years of age, poor little Back, who

had not long entered the service, was made prisoner in a boat action on the north coast of Spain, and detained by the French at Verdun for six years. His first service with Franklin was in the Trent, in 1818; and in the following year he accompanied that officer in his land expedition to the Copper Mine river and along the adjoining coasts in North America, when he not only performed the important task of surveying the coast and drawing the charts, but even managed to render aid to Franklin and party at a very critical juncture, when they were in danger of starvation. In 1821 young Back was made a Lieutenant, and, after service in the West Indies, joined Franklin's second land expedition, at the conclusion of which he was promoted to the rank of Commander. His most famous Arctic exploit was when he led an expedition in search of Ross in 1833-35, and discovered the river named after him—Back river, tracing it for a distance of 500 miles to its mouth in the Arctic Sea. On his return, Back received the exceptional honour (which the king, William the Fourth, and he alone enjoyed) of being promoted to the rank of Captain by a special order in Council. This voyage was not his last, as he was captain of the *Terror* in its voyage to Frozen Strait in 1836 and 1837. George Back was knighted in 1839, and received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1835. He was also a gold medalist of the Paris Geographical Society, a D.C.L., and a Fellow of the Royal Society.

THE GLASGOW OBSERVATORY.

The Hall, Primrose Hill, Regent's Park, June 24, 1878.

MY attention has been called to a letter in your issue of the 15th of June, under the above title, upon Glasgow longitude, Glasgow time guns, and Glasgow time, bearing the signature of Prof. Robert Grant. In that letter Mr. Grant makes use of both sweeping assertions and decided language—to wit, that certain remarks that appear in Mr. Lockyer's new book, 'Stargazing,' having reference to the non-correct public time of the city of Glasgow, "are absolutely without foundation." From my knowledge and experience in the matter, Mr. Lockyer is correct. Mr. Grant is inaccurate. At this moment Glasgow as a city is without available correct time; it is only necessary to inspect the variations of the existing public clocks to feel convinced that no one is responsible for their performance. Scarcely two clocks exposed to public gaze from church-towers, street corners, or shop-fronts agree. With the exception of the regulator inside the Royal Exchange, for the present regarded as the standard unit of Glasgow time, there exists no outdoor time, but, as this clock is not generally available for observation, the people at large are as likely as not to miss the train or arrive late at church. Glasgow public time is notoriously bad, and has been so since 1863, the date of the controlled time guns. Sundry attempts since that date have been made to establish electric clocks, controlled from the Observatory, either placed upon church-towers or at corners of streets, but invariably these attempts for practical purposes have proved failures, little better than a delusion and a snare, one notorious example being the clock placed at the corner of Queen Street and Argyle Street. Now once disturb reliance upon the accurate performance of a public electric time-keeper, and confidence does not speedily return. No sensible man would at present correct his pocket chronometer to the second by any Glasgow clock,—at least, if he did, he would still have his doubts. Not so in Edinburgh; public time there is absolutely accurate; it is one of the pleasures of the visitor to that city to stand in front of the controlled clock in Princes Street and obtain true time, and there is no doubt upon his mind that it is accurate to the fraction of a second. In Edinburgh time is everywhere the same, churches, clocks, private houses, and pocket watches, all are up to the "time gun" standard. The public have perfect confidence in the time arrangements of the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, Prof. Piazzi Smythe, and take a just pride in the utility and

importance of his labours. The first electrically discharged "time gun" was arranged by myself and fired from the old Castle at Newcastle-upon-Tyne by a current passed from the clock at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, as a novel experiment on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association in that town. This experiment was the germ of the electric torpedo mines afterwards introduced by the Confederate Government in the American civil war. The "time" success of the Newcastle gun suggested to Prof. Piazzi Smythe and myself the establishment of other experimental time guns, namely, three in Glasgow, one in Greenock, one at North Shields, and one in Sunderland, making, with the Newcastle gun and the Edinburgh Castle gun, eight time guns discharged daily at 1 P.M., Greenwich mean time from the controlling clock at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh. The capabilities of the Glasgow Observatory for obtaining a current were not trustworthy, and at that time the longitude had not been verified by wire, neither did any daily standard of time for Glasgow exist, what time there was seemed to be obtained from Edinburgh through the medium of the telegraph wires between Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is unpleasant for me to corroborate Mr. Lockyer's statement that much jealousy was created at the time of the firing these Glasgow time guns, chiefly upon the ground that Edinburgh Observatory supplied the time to Glasgow, and the result of this jealousy was the signing of two petitions, one of Glasgow partisans against the guns, and another by merchants and shipowners of more liberal views in favour of the continuance of the guns. Anyhow, I was personally cited before the Fiscal, under the Fifth of November Act, for discharging firearms in the streets, but the charge was dismissed, and these experimental guns continued to be fired daily until I considered sufficient time had elapsed to demonstrate to the Clyde Trustees, that such electric time gun signals were trustworthy indicators of true time, and might with safety be introduced on to the Clyde for the benefit of the shipping. The Clyde Trustees, however, not considering true time to be worth the cost of gun-powder and the necessary care of the guns, which had already been presented, one by Mr. David Napier and another by the Government from Dumbarton Castle, I withdrew my experimental guns, which were carried out at my personal expense. Upon their withdrawal various attempts at giving time by means of electric clocks controlled from the Glasgow Observatory were made, but, as before stated, their performance as a public benefit has not been satisfactory. Prof. Robert Grant may well allow this question of Glasgow time to rest until he has done something really practical towards establishing true time in Glasgow available for use by the general public, and such as at this day so efficiently exists in the sister city of Edinburgh.

NATH. J. HOLMES.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 20.—Sir J. Hooker, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Notes on Physical Geology, V., Mr. G. H. Darwin's Comments on Note III.,' by the Rev. Dr. Haughton, 'On the Osteology of *Polyodon folium*,' by Mr. T. W. Bridge, 'On the Acceleration of Oxidation by the least Refrangible End of the Spectrum, Note II.,' by Capt. Abney, 'A Tenth Memoir of Quantica,' by Prof. Cayley, 'On *Astrophisura permira*, an Echinoderm Form intermediate between Ophiuroidea and Asteroidea,' by Mr. W. P. Sladen, 'Experimental Researches on the Temperature of the Head, Parts II., III., and IV.,' by Dr. J. S. Lombard, 'On an Easy and at the same time Accurate Method of determining the Ratio of the Dispersions of Glasses intended for Objectives,' by Prof. Stokes, 'On the Reversal of the Lines of Metallic Vapours,' No. III., by Prof. Living and Prof. Dewar, 'An Experimental Determination of the Values of the Velocities of Normal Propagations of Plane Waves in different Directions in a

Biaxial Crystal and a Comparison of the Results with Theory, by Mr. R. T. Glazebrook,—¹ Note on the Effect of various Substances in destroying the Activity of Cobra Poison, by Dr. Brunton and Sir J. Fayrer,—² The Life-History of *Bacterium termo* and *Micrococcus*, with further Observations on *Bacillus*, by Mr. J. C. Ewart,—and ³ On the Life-History of *Spirillum*, by Messrs. P. Geddes and J. C. Ewart.—The Society adjourned over the long vacation.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 24.—F. Galton, Esq., in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Sir A. Blyth, Major-General Sir W. Jervois, Dr. G. Suiche, Dr. J. J. Wild, Messrs. W. Abbott, D. Baynes, and C. Heaven.—The lecture was 'On Plant Distribution as a Field for Geographical Research,' by Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 19.—J. Evans, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. C. L. Buxton, W. G. Olpherts, and W. P. Richards were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On the Section of Messrs. Meux & Co.'s Artesian Well in the Tottenham Court Road, with notices of the Well at Crossness, and another at Shoreham, Kent, and on the probable Range of the Lower Greensand and Palaeozoic Rocks under London,' by Prof. Prestwich, M.A.,—² Notes on the Palaeontology and some of the Physical Conditions of the Meux's Well Deposits, by Mr. C. Moore,—³ On *Pelanechinus*, a new Genus of Sea-urochin from the Coral Rag, by Mr. W. Keeping,—⁴ Remarks on *Sauropscephalus*, and on the Species which have been referred to that Genus, by Mr. E. T. Newton,—⁵ A Microscopical Study of some Huronian Clay-Slates, by Dr. A. Wichmann,—⁶ On a Section through Glazebrook Moss, Lancashire, by Mr. T. M. Reade,—⁷ On the Tertiary Deposits on the Solimões and Javary Rivers in Brazil, by Mr. C. B. Brown, with an Appendix by Mr. R. Etheridge,—⁸ On the Physical History of the English Lake District, with Notes on the possible Subdivision of the Skiddaw Slates, by Mr. J. C. Ward,—⁹ On some well-defined Life-Zones in the Lower Part of the Silurian (Sedg.) of the Lake District, by Mr. J. E. Marr,—and ¹⁰ On the Upper Part of the Bala Beds and Base of Silurian in North Wales, by Mr. F. Ruddy.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 20.—The Earl of Carnarvon, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Charlesworth exhibited a collection of bronze celts and palstaves, some of them looped and ribbed, and three spear heads, the haft end of a sword, together with numerous fragments of broken celts, and lumps of metal found at Felixstowe in juxtaposition with a British urn about seven inches in height.—Mr. W. J. Knowles exhibited a large collection of beads, whorls, and bracers from the North of Ireland.—Mr. George Bonnor exhibited a volume of interesting autographs of the following writers: Margaret de Valois; Charles IX. of France; Anne of Austria (holograph); Louis XIV. (ditto); Duchesse de Montpensier (ditto); Duchesse de la Vallière (ditto); Comtesse du Barry; Earl of Nottingham (1598); Sir F. Walsingham; William, Earl of Morton; Charles the Second; Frances, Duchess of Richmond; Pepys; James the Second; Mary of Modena; James the Third, called the Old Pretender (holograph); the Countess of Albany (ditto); the Maréchal de Biron (ditto); and J. Rushworth. Mr. Bonnor also exhibited a lock from the beard and head respectively of King Charles the First.—Mr. E. Peacock exhibited a photograph of a window which had recently been discovered in a house at Lincoln, and communicated a transcript made by the Rev. A. R. Madison of the will of Isabel Longland, mother of John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln. The will was proved 4th May, 1530.—Mr. J. G. D. Engleheart, Registrar of the Duchy of Lancaster, exhibited some bones and roundels of clay, perforated in the middle, which had been discovered during recent excavations in the Savoy.—The Rev. J. Beck exhibited a collection of stone implements and flakes

from Fünen, Denmark.—Mr. F. C. Penrose communicated a paper on the recent discoveries of Roman remains at Lincoln, illustrated by a plan and by sections of the mouldings. Mr. Penrose was of opinion that the building of which these traces had been discovered had originally and primarily been the Basilica of the ancient Lindum, to which had been attached other public offices, which would account for its great size, presumably not less than 230 feet in length. Mr. Penrose showed from records of discoveries in or about 1720 what was the general character and size of the building. Mr. Penrose also exhibited a fragment of a glass bottle found at St. Paul's. On this subject, however, he promised a further communication next session.—The Rev. J. Baron exhibited drawings of two very curious sculptured stones which had been found built into the wall of Codford Church, Wilts. In one of them was what seemed to be the figure of a man holding a mallet as if engaged in carving the clusters of flowers and foliage above his upward-turned head.—General Lane Fox communicated an elaborate paper describing his excavations and researches in the pits and camps at Mount Caburn, near Lewes. The paper was accompanied not only by carefully prepared diagrams and sections, but also a profuse display of all the objects found, and especially of the pottery. Among these objects the most remarkable were the following: a bone comb; an iron hammer; a fragment of pottery with a channelled groove as pattern; a fragment with lozenge pattern; a fragment with dots; a deerhorn bifurcated knife-handle; an iron knife; a bronze ring and a piece of a small bronze blade; an iron spud; two small bone objects of unknown use; a cylindrical deerhorn knife-handle, ornamented with small circle and dot pattern; a small iron bar; a piece of iron which might have been a part of some scale armour or a cheek-piece, or, for that matter, the side of an iron vessel; an iron bill-hook. These seemed to be the most important pieces in determining the date. General Fox seemed disposed to place the first construction of Mount Caburn during the late bronze period or early iron age, and its continued occupation into post-Roman times, though never occupied by the Romans themselves. The most interesting part of this communication consisted in a description of the pits, one large and thirteen small, which were opened by General Fox. The purposes to which these pits were applied in different parts of England, such as Cadbury, Ewell, Newstead, Stone, Springfield, Tilbury, Richborough, Chesterford, may not have been everywhere the same, for as Prof. Hughes put it in the discussion which ensued, "there are pits and pits." Various theories have been started in connexion with them, but none, it may be safely asserted, have yielded such interesting materials as those at Caburn, or have been made the subject of such an exhaustive inquiry. Not less complete was General Fox's investigation of the ramparts of the camp and of the various lines of defence. With great ingenuity General Fox determined, from an examination of fragments of wattling and from some stake-holes, the precise size and shape of the stakes and their distance apart. With these remains were compared the accounts in Caesar of ancient fortifications and the extant examples of Gaulish ramparts in France. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. J. Evans, Canon Greenwell, and Prof. McKenny Hughes took part, the President in the chair summing up the results.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—June 19.—W. Knighton, Esq., LL.D., in the chair.—Papers were read, contributed by Mr. Baynes, 'On a Gold engraved Ring discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ'; and by Mr. C. T. Newton, 'On two Greek Inscriptions from Kameirus and Ialysus, in the Island of Rhodes.'

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 18.—A. Grote, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read extracts from a letter addressed to him by Mr. E. L. Layard, on two species of New Caledonian birds; and one from the same correspondent, stating that there was an ex-

ample of recently-described Woolly Cheetah (*Felis lancea*) in the South African Museum at Cape Town.—Papers were read: by Mr. E. R. Alston, 'On the Squirrels of the Neotropical Region,' in which he recognized twelve out of fifty-nine described species, and re-described two, *Sciurus rufo-niger*, Pucheran, and *S. pusillus*, Geoffroy, which had been recently overlooked,—by Mr. Slater, on a third collection of Birds from Duke of York Island, New Britain, and New Ireland, which he had received from the Rev. G. Brown: amongst them was an example of a new Fruit-pigeon, proposed to be called *Carpophaga melanochoera*,—from Dr. M. Watson, on the male generative organs of *Chlamydomorphus truncatus* and *Dasyppus sexcinctus*,—from Prof. Garrod, on certain points in the anatomy of Levaillant's Darter (*Plotus Levaillantii*),—from Messrs. Garrod and Turner on the gravid uterus and placenta of *Hymenochirus aquaticus*,—from Mr. F. Moore, containing the descriptions of new Asiatic Butterflies of the Family Hesperidae,—from Mr. Moore, giving a list of the Lepidopterous Insects collected by the late R. Swinhoe, Esq., in the Island of Hainan,—from the Marquis of Tweeddale, being the tenth of his contributions to the ornithology of the Philippines, giving an account of the collection made by Mr. A. H. Everett in the Island of Bohol: the collection contained representatives of forty-seven species; although all of these were previously known, seven of them had not been before recorded as being inhabitants of the Philippines,—by Dr. O. Finsch, on a new species of Starling from Lake Marka-kul, the Chinese High Altai, which he proposed to name *Sturnus Poltaratzkyi*, after General Poltaratzky, Governor of Semipalatinsk,—from Mr. H. W. Bates, containing the description of new species of Coleopterous Insects (*Geodephaga* and *Longicornia*) taken by the late Dr. Stoliczka during the side of the Forsyth Expedition to Kashgar in 1873-4,—from Dr. G. Hartlaub, in which he gave the description of a new species of Notogates (*N. Hildebrandti*) of Cabanis, M., discovered by Mr. Hildebrandt at Ikanga, in Ukamba, Eastern Africa,—from Lieut.-Col. R. H. Beddome, giving the description of a new Batrachian from Southern India belonging to the family Phrynosauridae, which he proposed to call *Melanobatrachus Indicus*,—by Sir V. Brooke, Bart., on a fine head of the male *Gazella Granti*, originally described from sketches made by Capt. Speke during Speke and Grant's expedition: the present specimen had been shot by Mr. Arkwright about eighty miles from Ugogo, in Eastern Africa,—from Prof. J. V. Barboza du Bocage, on the Antelopes observed in Angola,—from Mr. C. Bock, on two new species of shells from China and Japan,—from Mr. E. A. Smith, on five new shells from the Island of Formosa and the Persian Gulf, with notes upon some known species,—by Messrs. Godman and Salvin, on some apparently new species of Butterflies from New Ireland and New Britain, received from the Rev. G. Brown,—by Mr. O. Salvin, the twelfth of a series of reports on the collection of birds made during the voyage of H.M.S. Challenger, the present paper containing an account of the Procellariidae collected during the Expedition: eighty specimens had been obtained, belonging to twenty-two species,—by Mr. Slater, supplementary notes on the Curassows now or lately living in the Society's Gardens,—and by Mr. J. Wood-Mason, on the structure and development of the trachea in the Indian Painted Snipe (*Rhynchaea Bengalensis*).

CHEMICAL.—June 20.—Dr. Gladstone, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Contributions to the History of the Naphthalene Series, No. II., β-Naphthaquinone,' by Dr. Stenhouse and Mr. Groves,—¹ On Pyrotritaric and Carboxypyrotritaric Acid, by Mr. G. Harrow. By saponifying diacetosuccinic ether with dilute sulphuric acid the author succeeded in preparing these two acids; the author has obtained sodium and silver salts, and discusses their constitution.—² Laboratory Notes, by Dr. Armstrong,—³ On the Action of Alkaline Hypobromite on Ammo-

mium Salts, Urea, and Oxamide,' by Prof. W. Foster. The author gives a *résumé* of the present state of our knowledge as to the action of hypobromite on ammonium salts and urea, with some results of his own; he then investigates the action of hypobromite on oxamide: 74.87 per cent. of its total nitrogen is given off, and endeavours to ascertain the precise condition of the suppressed nitrogen.—'Action of the Notozoens at High Temperatures on Metallic Oxides,' by Messrs. C. F. Cross and S. Suguira. With lead oxides oxydides are formed (?); and with the oxides and carbonates of the alkaline earth metals in the presence of oxygen, periodates are produced.—'On Manganese Tetrachloride,' by Mr. W. W. Fisher. The author has studied the action of strong hydrochloric acid on the black and red oxides of manganese: brown liquids are formed, containing a highly chlorinated manganese compound—probably the tetrachloride—which readily resolved into manganous chloride and free chlorine.—'On Salts of Nitrous Oxide,' by Mr. A. E. Menke. The sodium salt was obtained by fusing nitrate of soda with iron filings, and its properties and reactions were studied. Diva's silver salt was prepared, and its composition confirmed.—'Notes on Madder Colouring-matter,' by Messrs. E. Schunck and H. Roemer. The authors have prepared some quantity of Mungistin and examined its properties, also its reactions with acetic anhydride, bromine, potash, and nitric acid. In all respects mungistin resembles purpurascetic acid.—'On the Occlusion of Hydrogen by Copper,' by Mr. G. S. Johnson. The discrepancy between the results obtained by previous experimenters is explained, first, by the fact that hydrogenized copper retains nearly all its hydrogen, *in vacuo* at a red heat; secondly, that the same metal occludes varying quantities of hydrogen. The amount occluded is, in most cases, sufficient to introduce a serious error in organic analysis. At a red heat copper wire occludes carbonic acid.—'On the Role played by Carbon in Reducing the Sulphates of the Alkalies,' by Mr. G. Macbear. At a high temperature, with excess of carbon, sodium, sulphide, and carbonic oxide are formed. At a dull red heat sodium carbonate and carbonic acid are produced in addition.—'On the Action of Ethylchlorocarbonate on some Oxygenated Haloid Compounds of the Fatty Series,' by Mr. O'Neil F. Kelly. The compounds employed were allyl-alcoholbromide, glycerindichlorhydrin, and epichlorhydrin.

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 19.—C. Greaves, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. C. Phillips and W. S. Rawson were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read: 'The Climate of Lundy Island,' by Mr. A. J. H. Crespi. Lundy Island, from its geographical position, might be expected to have a mild, damp climate, with cool summers and warm winters and a small diurnal range of temperature; and so no doubt it has, although certain local circumstances in addition to its peculiar configuration make the climate remarkably inclement, windy, and unpleasant. The island runs nearly due north and south, having an extreme length of four miles and a breadth of from 200 yards to 1,600 or 1,800; there is a nearly flat tableland or "top" running due north and south, having an altitude of 450 feet: shelter there is none; every current of wind sweeps the whole tableland. From the edge of this tableland the ground slopes away to the sea; sometimes the descent of the side land is extremely abrupt, at other spots more gradual, while the side lands are deeply cut by caves, precipices, small bays, and glens. All around the island the water is deep a few hundred yards off, while the currents are formidable, and tremendous seas break upon the rocks almost every day in the year. The one drawback of the place is the wind, so furious and continuous are the blasts, first from one quarter, then from another, for days and weeks. When gales occur, as they generally do at short intervals, the force of the wind becomes incredible; walls are torn down, gates and doors wrenched out of their fastenings,

and the few buildings which can be blown down are more or less injured. Fogs are remarkable for their frequency and density, and are nearly always drenching. The rainfall is nearly fifty inches per annum. February and March are said to be the coldest months, and August the hottest; the mean temperature of the year is about 50° or 51°.—'On the Auroral or Magnetic Cirrus,' by the Rev. S. Barber.—'Contributions to the Meteorology of Natal,' by Dr. R. J. Mann. This paper was a discussion of the observations taken at Maritzburg (2,095 feet above sea-level) during the six years, 1860-65. From it we learn that the summer of Natal is a season of copious rain, and the winter a season of relative dryness; also that the former is a time of abundant and frequent cloud, and the latter a time of preponderant sunshine. The summer is consequently cooler in a material degree than it would otherwise be, on account of the frequent prevalence of cloud and the abundance of the rainfall; and the winter has its temperature materially raised, from the constant occurrence of clear skies and bright sunshine. The mean annual rainfall was 31.13 inches, of which amount nearly 28 inches came down during the six summer months (October to March) and scarcely more than two inches during the four mid-winter months (May to August). Thunderstorms are of frequent occurrence, the average exceeding seven per month from October to March. The thermometer rarely rises above 85° in the shade even in the summer months, unless a hot wind is blowing; it then mounts to somewhere between 85° and 97°, according to the strength of the sirocco. The degree of humidity indicated by the dry and wet bulb thermometers, when a hot wind is blowing, varies from 25° to 52° of moisture. The highest temperature recorded during the six years was 97.6°, the lowest 29°, and the mean 63.3°.—'Note on the Mean relative Humidity at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich,' by Mr. W. Ellis. In this paper the author gives the mean relative humidity in each month of the year at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M., and the mean of the twenty-four hourly values, derived from the photographic records of the dry and wet bulb thermometers for the twenty years, 1849-68. The 9 A.M. value is smaller than the mean in summer and larger in winter; and the 9 P.M. value is larger than the mean throughout the year, but most in summer. The mean monthly values change little from April to August, and from October to February; and there is a great decrease between February and April, and a corresponding great increase between August and October. The mean for the year is 80.7°.—'On a Method of sometimes Determining the Amount of the Diurnal Variation of the Barometer on any Particular Day,' by the Hon. R. Abercromby.—'On the relative Duration of Sunshine at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and at the Kew Observatory, during the year 1877,' by Mr. G. M. Whipple.—'Account of the Atmospheric Disturbance which took place in lat. 21° N., and long. 25° W., on January 27th and 28th, 1877,' by Mr. J. H. Cardew.—'Notes on some Remarkable Cloud Formations, accompanying Sudden and Frequent Changes of Temperature and Wind,' by Capt. W. Watson.

PHYSICAL.—June 22.—Prof. G. C. Foster, V.P., and afterwards Prof. W. G. Adams, President, in the chair.—Mr. F. W. Grierson was elected a Member.—Prof. W. G. Adams exhibited a new form of polariscope suitable for projecting on to a screen the figures formed by any crystal, and for measuring the angle between the optic axes.—Mr. W. Baily read a paper 'On the Effect of Starch, Salicene, unannealed Glass, &c., on Polarized Light.'—Prof. W. C. Unwin made a communication on the flow from orifices at different temperatures. A paper recently appeared in the *Franklin Journal of Science*, by Mr. Isherwood, giving results of experiments on this subject, and according to him the volume discharged from a given orifice is increased by about 12 per cent. on raising the temperature from 60° Fahr. to 212°. It is difficult to accept this result, because the fric-

tion is known to diminish the discharge by an amount much less than 12 per cent., and no other cause than decrease of friction can be assigned to account for Mr. Isherwood's results. In the author's experiments the increase of discharge at 190° above that at 60° was only 4 per cent. with conoidal orifices in the form of the *vena contracta*. With thin-edged orifices the variation of discharge was still less. He is disposed to think that the great increase of discharge in Mr. Isherwood's experiments was due to diminution of friction in a rather small pipe leading to the orifices, and would not occur with any other arrangement.—Mr. Gorham read a paper 'On Complementary Colours.'—Prof. S. P. Thompson exhibited a series of magnetic figures illustrating electrodynamic relations.—The Secretary read a paper, by Mr. C. H. Hinton, 'On the Co-ordination of Space.'—An adaptation of the telephone and microphone for communicating vibrations to the phoneidoscope, by Mr. Tisley, was then shown.—Mr. A. Haddon exhibited a modified form of microphone.—The meeting of the Society was adjourned until November.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly.
Tues. Horticultural, 11.—Fruit and Floral Committees. 1.—Scientific Committee. 2.—Election of Fellows.
Wed. Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.—'Two Assyrian Incantations,' Mr. E. A. Hodge; 'Notes on Babylonian, Dated Tablets and Canon of Ptolemy,' Mr. T. Pinches; 'Egyptian Sepulchral Tablets in Soane Museum,' Mr. E. L. Roy.
Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—'Progress of China and Japan in the Art of War,' Capt. C. A. G. Bridge.

Science Gossip.

MR. RANYARD is going to Colorado to observe the total eclipse of the 29th of July next. He carries with him a large camera of 13 aperture to photograph the corona on a much larger scale than it has hitherto been taken. He intends to camp with Prof. Young and Dr. Henry Draper, at a station on the Rocky Mountains about twenty miles to the south of Denver.

THE Rev. J. P. Farler, of the Universities' Mission in East Africa, has just arrived in England for a short rest from his labours. He is, we believe, the founder of the station of Magila, in the picturesque highlands of Usambara, not far from the coast opposite Zanzibar; and has added to our knowledge of this district by constructing a new map of its mountains, roads, and rivers. On the north-west, the Magila country borders on the territory of the redoubtable Masai tribe, with some of whom Mr. Farler has entered into friendly relations. According to the natives, there are numerous lakes and a belt of volcanic country lying between Usambara and the eastern shore of Victoria Nyanza.

THE Académie des Sciences of Paris, at the Séance of the 3rd of June, proceeded to the nomination of a member to fill, in the section of Physics, the place left vacant by the decease of M. Becquerel. M. Cornu obtained the absolute majority of suffrages, and was declared elected.

At the Dublin meeting of the British Association, which commences on Wednesday, August 14th, under the presidency of Mr. William Spottiswoode, the Vice-Presidents will be the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College, the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Enniskillen, the Earl of Rosse, Lord O'Hagan, and Prof. G. G. Stokes. The Local Secretaries are Prof. R. S. Ball, Mr. J. Goff, Dr. J. Norwood, and Prof. G. Sigerson. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Sections are:—Mathematical and Physical Science: President, Prof. Salmon; Vice-Presidents, Prof. H. J. S. Smith, G. J. Stoney; Chemical Science: President, Prof. Maxwell Simpson; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Apjohn and Prof. J. E. Reynolds; Geology: President, Dr. J. Evans; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Harkness and Prof. Hull; Biology: President, Prof. W. H. Flower; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Huxley and Dr. R. M'Donnell; Geography: President, Sir Wyville Thomson; Vice-Presidents, Admiral Sir F. L. McClintock and Major C. W. Wilson; Economic Science and Statistics: President, Prof. J. K. Ingram; Vice-

Presidents, Dr. Burke and Dr. W. N. Hancock; Mechanical Science: President, E. Easton, C.E.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. F. J. Bramwell and Prof. Downing.

The twenty-seventh meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 21st of August and following days, under the presidency of Prof. O. C. Marsh of Newhaven.

We announced in our last the death of Baron von Ettinghausen, who was born at Heidelberg on the 25th of November, 1796. He was for two years Professor of Physics in Innsbruck, and then he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in 1821, at Vienna, which he exchanged for the Professorship of Physics in 1834. In 1852 he was appointed the Director of the Physical Institute of Vienna, which post he filled until advancing age compelled him to retire. In 1827 Ettinghausen published 'Vorlesungen über höhere Mathematik,' and, in 1844, the 'Lehrbuch der Physik.' From 1826 to 1833 Ettinghausen was the editor of the *Zeitschrift für Physik und Mathematik*.

Les Mondes for June the 6th prints a lecture given before the Académie Royale des Sciences de Belgique, by Professors M. J. Delbœuf and M. W. Spring, of the University of Liège, entitled, 'Recherches Expérimentales sur le Daltonisme, Moyens de le Produire et de le Corriger,' interesting alike to physical, natural, and psychological science.

The Swedish entomologist, Prof. Carl Stål, died at Stockholm on the 14th inst., after a short illness. He was born in 1833.

MR. L. J. CROSSLEY, of Halifax, had a microphone placed in the pulpit of a chapel on June 2nd, and connected with his residence, a mile from the town, by means of a telegraphic wire. The whole of the service was heard, except a few words, rendered indistinct by the preacher disturbing the microphone.

MR. J. A. EWING, B.Sc. F.R.S.E., who has recently attracted attention by his investigations of the phonograph and vowel sounds, has been appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Tokio, Japan.

FINE ARTS

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec. Gallery, 88, Pall Mall.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION, OPEN DAILY, from Nine a.m. until Six p.m.—Admission, 1s.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION. Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, consisting of DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, and ENGRAVINGS, OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAIR, Sec.

DOUGLAS GREAT WORKS. 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT.' CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, and 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM' (the latter just completed, each 24 by 24 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Caliph,' &c., at the DOUGLAS GALLERY, 25, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

THE EXHIBITION OF "BLACK AND WHITE,"
DUDLEY GALLERY.
(Second Notice.)

IN *On the Watch* (No. 69), by M. E. Rischgitz, hares startled by hunters on a misty morning, we have a probably unconscious reference to a well-known French etcher's charming work, with full appreciation for nature and the effect of atmosphere.—Few larger studies of style occur here than the fine landscape, *Easton Broad* (91), by M. Aumonier; vast expanses of water and flat land, softened by shadows of rainy weather rendered with felicity. The marsh weeds, flowers, and verdure are capably drawn, and delicacy is displayed in treating the air and perspective of the water.—Mr. F. Powell is a master in dealing with aerial effect, soft atmosphere, and the surface of the sea, and he charms us with *Loch Fyne Herring Boats* (111), a study of the capital picture of small craft stealing through the summer mist that envelops the smooth loch; half lifted, the veil reveals a flocculent sky and sunlight in the higher air.—We object to the decorative

studies which Mr. Herkomer calls *Storm and Calm* (120), emblematic figures of a class that we are familiar with; their actions are of that strained kind which is Michael Angelesque but not fine. The limbs are in a strange concatenation of angles. So much unrest is sure to defeat the best aims of decorative design.—Mr. Heywood Hardy has sent a capital study of beasts of prey; see *Disturbed* (140), a lioness and cubs.—Among the landscape etchings should be noticed Miss Nichols's *On the Wensum* (163), a study of old houses and their reflections. It is rather black, but otherwise rich in tone; it lacks perception of the differences in tone and solidity of the figures, boats, and buildings, all of which are alike.—There is plenty of solidity, and, above all, feeling for the style of the master, in M. Rajon's *Portrait d'Homme* (164), with a tuft-like beard, *d'après F. Hals*; see likewise *Marchand de Lait, d'après Goya* (257), and *Portrait de Murillo* (258) in a black hat.—See the capital *Parisienne du Quartier Breda* (167), by M. Desboutin, a charming example.—Mr. A. Evershed has several good instances of etched draughtsmanship, a little wanting in richness of colour; see *The Tower* (London), *the Byward Gate* (176), *A Deal Boat* (156), *At Deal* (222), a boat *On Deal Beach* (569). A vista of Venice occurs in *Fondamenta di Ponte Lungo* (181), houses and craft,—it is solid and broad, but black and rather cold,—by Mr. J. H. Bradley.—'The Connoisseur,' after *Boldini* (193), is by M. L. Richeton, and shows a man looking at a picture held by an artist; it is excellent in tone and frank in touch to a very unusual degree, but the drawing is so rough that much grace is lost.—We may recommend, among the French etchings here, *Une Matinée d'Hiver au Quai de l'Hôtel Dieu* (216), by M. F. Bubot, voitures in a rank, with their reflections on the shining pavement; *Un Coin d'Herbage* (192), by M. E. Van Marcke, a fine and well-known cattle-piece; *Cattle* (194), by M. H. Chauvel; *Le Sourd* (218), by A. Casanova, animated figures, distinguished by solidity, richness of colour, and well-balanced tones.

For nothing are we more indebted to modern etchers than for their translations from masterpieces of ancient painting. We have mentioned examples by M. Rajon, and now turn with pleasure to Mr. Riley's rendering of F. Hals's *Portrait of Admiral De Ruyter* (220), a favourable subject, by the way, and rendered with a cultivated and solid touch, giving the "serious" and concentrated art of Hals at its best.—Mr. Walter Crane has conferred many obligations on the public, but the world will feel more grateful for his illustrations to nursery songs than for the specimen of a later and affected mannerism which he has adopted in *Peace or War? Britannia's Dream* (288), Britannia brooding on the choice, seated between emblematic figures. That element of whim, which has been distinct enough in Mr. Crane's notions of art, is present here, otherwise it would be difficult to account for the fact that an artist of his calibre should produce so trivial a work as this with so many affectations. A fatal unrest is emphasized in the tortured draperies; and a want of faith in the higher canons of designs is betrayed in the demonstrative actions of the figures.—Sincere and skillful are M. Bubot's beautiful studies of *objets d'art* comprised in *Frame of Six Etchings* (278).—We admire generally M. Allongé's *Low Tide* (305), a fine study of a rocky beach, at noon, in calm and brilliant weather.—The *Iris* (326) of Mr. D. Carr, such a study of flowers as they make by dozens at South Kensington, would require a great deal more skill, refinement of feeling, delicacy, and care before it reached the right standard as a study of pure form, of the fine kind which is here affected.—Worthy of attention are "Only a Face at the Window" (325), a well-drawn head, by Mr. L. L. Pocock; — *Etching* (267), by Mr. Inchbold; Mr. Darvall's admirable and impressive panorama of Venice, *View from the Campanile of Torcello* (382); *The Beacon Light* (332), women grouped on a sea-cliff, looking for boats, by Mr. A. H. Marsh; *Study for a Head in 'Atalanta's Race'* (341), *Study for a Figure* (42),

Study for a Figure of 'Beauty Unveiling' (546), *Sketches for a Group in 'Atalanta's Race'* (556), all by Mr. Poynter; *Waiting* (374), by Mr. L. Smythe, women on a quay at Boulogne; *Morning* (383), a gracefully drawn head, by Mr. D. Carr; the collected etchings by Mr. E. Edwards (601-636), of which see especially *Land's End* (618) and *Pardenick* (614).

NOTES FROM ROME.

SINCE the beginning of the excavations in the valley of the Forum, on March 26th, more than 80,000 cubic feet of earth have been carted away between the temple of Antoninus and the Arch of Titus, and yet it seems that we are still at the same distance from the old level of the district, so enormous is the accumulation of the "dust of ages" over the *Sacra Via* and its neighbourhood. The west side of the *Basilica Nova*, or of Constantine, is the only piece brought into evidence: the stately steps leading to it from the Sacred Way are utterly ruined, but we have managed to secure a compensation, by discovering a colossal piece of one of the four columns of porphyry which decorated the steps. The fragment is 13 ft. long, 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and seems to fit with the other fragment of the same column discovered in 1824, and now preserved in the courtyard of the Palazzo de' Conservatori. The three other shafts had been found in the same spot in 1487. The ironworks of Signor Beccari, which disfigured and concealed the north-west corner of the Basilica, are already demolished; the south front of the building rests on a huge brick wall, joining the Basilica, and, apparently, of the same age. The west front, facing the *Sacra Via*, rests on a portico, built in the Middle Ages, when the ancient level of the road remained almost unaltered. Here two shafts of granite columns, 2 ft. in diameter, were found. Under the *Sacra Via* runs a cloaca, 6 ft. high, 3 ft. wide, built of bricks and vaulted over, with side embranchments, to collect the waters from the east slope of the Palatine and from the Basilica. There are wells, or *chiusini*, at regular intervals, through which we were able to ascertain the perfect preservation of the pavement of the road not yet reached by the excavations. Between the road and the gate of the Farnæse gardens many walls have made their appearance; they are built of bricks, parallel to each other, and their age may be determined by many brick-stumps having the inscription: "EX PRAEDII DOMITIAE LVCILLAE OPUS DOLIARE TIBERII CLAUDII QVINQVATRALIS." They seem to belong to those shops of tradesmen of *sacra via* so frequently mentioned on tombstones. Here were found a cornice of rosso antico and the torso of a female draped statue, more than life-size, with the cornucopia in the left hand, a marble head belonging, very likely, to the same statue, and the tombstone of a married couple, named Nereus and Pactumeia Primigenia.

The excavations of the Stadium of the Palatine, almost brought to a close, have led to the discovery of some extensive marble works, established in the centre of the building, when its level had already been covered with 5 ft. of rubbish. The stone-cutters had the finest and largest supply of materials close at hand, the stadium being entirely covered with marbles. To give an idea of the work of destruction accomplished here, I will only notice that, of the 3,020 feet of marble cornice of the double porticoes surrounding the arena, 27 ft. only have been recovered; and of the eighty-six cipollino columns of the upper tier, none was found entire. We should not regret so much the destruction of the architectural marbles of the Stadium, because, after all, the fragments which have escaped uninjured are enough to allow of the restoration of the building. What we mourn over, without finding any compensation, is the destruction of statues and works of art, which must have been of exquisite beauty, judging from the only specimen recovered in the course of the excavations. This is a female draped statue, of semi-colossal size, the outline of which recalls to the mind that of the statue found in the *frigidarium*

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of the imperial house at Ostia, restored as Ceres, and preserved in the Braccio Nuovo, n. 86. The tunic is worked in imitation of the lightest Eastern silks, adhering to the skin, and strictly delineating the graceful form of the body. The mantle descends from the left shoulder, going across the body to the right side. The marble is cut with such an effort of patience and skill that in many places it does not exceed the thickness of an ordinary piece of woollen cloth—the light shining through it just as if it was crystal. If the head of the statue had been found, I should not hesitate to proclaim it the finest discovered in Rome within my recollection: headless as it is, it must be considered the finest discovered in the palace of the Cæsars since the resumption of the excavation in 1858. It is hard to say why this work of art, which evidently was doomed to destruction, had been brought to its place of execution with such care that the drapery, although so exceedingly thin, was not split nor injured in any way. Close by it were found the lower part of a colossal statue of a magistrate wrapped in his toga; one half of an altar, 5 ft. square, 5 ft. high, with reliefs representing the *Dii Consentes*; and many arms, legs, and torsos of other statues, hammered and split into fragments previous to being sent to the lime-kilns.

On April 13th, in the Via di S. Angelo in Pescheria, within the porticoes of Octavia, that is to say, in the same spot in which it had been seen and described by Pliny, we dug up the pedestal of the famous statue of Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, and daughter of Scipio the eldest. The pedestal is of Greek marble, 1.76 metre long, 1.20 wide, 0.80 high—a shape convenient only to a sitting statue. Around the upper and lower rims of the stone runs a plain cornice, composed of a *gola drilla* and *listella*. On the upper *listella* are engraved the words—

OPVS. TISICRATIS.

On the plain surface below—

CORNELIA. AFRICANI. F.
GRACCHORVM.

There is no doubt that the two inscriptions have nothing to do with each other, as Tisicrates lived and worked some centuries before Cornelia. It seems that the fire which took place in A.D. 86 destroyed the statue, the surface of the pedestal being burnt, so that it crumbles into dust at the touch. When the building was restored under Severus and Caracalla, A.D. 203, the statue was not restored, but its place was given to some *chef-d'œuvre* of Tisicrates, brought over from Greece. This supposition is confirmed by the discovery made in 1817, on the shores of Lake Albano, of a pedestal of the same oblong shape, on which was written ΤΕΙΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΙ. As regards the statue of Cornelia, I shall only quote the words of Pliny: "Exstant Catonis in censura vociferationes, mulieribus romanis in provincis statuas poni. Nec tamen potuit inhibere, quo minus Romæ quoque ponerentur, sicuti Corneliæ Gracchorum matri, quæ fuit Africanæ prioris filia. Sedens huic posita . . . in Metelli publica porticus: quæ statua nunc est in Octaviæ operibus" (H. N. 34, 14). I need scarcely say that the omission of the word (*Gracchorum*) MATER in the newly discovered inscription has puzzled all the epigraphists of the world, because as it stands it would mean *wife of two Gracchi*, and not *mother* at all.

Two inscriptions of high interest for the topography of Rome have been dug up of late. The first was found in the gardens of the Farnesina, on the line of the new embankment of the Tiber. It commemorates the grant of some privileges, bestowed by Trajan, under the second consulship of Licinius Sura and Ursus Servianus, to a corporation of wine merchants, owners of large docks or caves, called "Cella Vinaria Nova" and "Cella Vinaria Arruntiana," in the fourteenth region, *transiberina*. The title of the corporation was "Collegium Liberi Patris et Mercurii,"—well chosen for a body of wine merchants. The other inscription, found within the quadriportico of San Paolo fuori le Mura, gives the name of a street of the eighth region, *forum roma-*

num, the *Vicus Vestæ*. It is evident that the name originated from the Temple of Vesta, which stood at the north-east corner of the Palatine. The thirteenth jugal stone, marking the line of the united aqueducts of the Marcia Julia and Tepula, was found the other day on the Via di Porta S. Lorenzo, not far from the arch of the *Acqua Felice*. It commemorates the restoration of the aqueducts, made by Augustus A. Urbis 749-50, in accordance with a decree of the Senate, mentioned by Frontinus, ch. 125.

I have another fine inscription to speak of, discovered some days ago in the Via della Pace, built up in the foundations of some mediæval walls. It commemorates the exploits of a famous sportsman of the circus, how many times he ran, how many he won, how much money he gained. It gives the names of his horses, the dates of his best victories, the colours of the *factio* to which he belonged, and many more curious details. The municipal authorities, to whom the stone belongs, have asked Countess Ersilia Lovatelli Caetani, the pride of the Roman archaeological school, to illustrate the inscription. The request was graciously accepted, and the Countess has thus been secured as a contributor to the *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Municipale*.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold for pounds, on the 22nd inst., the following water-colour drawings and pictures.—Drawings: G. G. Kilburne, *First Lessons*, 50; *Looking out for Papa*, 70; *Preparing for Christmas*, 78; *An Irish Peasant Girl*, 57. E. K. Johnson, *The Music Lesson*, 50. H. Tenkate, *Card Players*, 52. C. Cattermole, *Dealing out the Dole*, 120. F. W. Topham, *Calling the Cows*, 68. Pictures: B. W. Leader, *The Old Mill, Streatley-on-Thames*, 157. J. Morgan, *The Tug of War*, 157. John Parry, *Old Houses in the City*, 105. R. Ansell, *The Rescue from the Coming Storm*, 357. J. E. Hodgson, *The Blind Beggar*, 126. G. A. Storey, *The Eldest Sister of "Little Swansdown"*, 173. J. Israëls, *"Going Home,"* 299.

First-Art Gossip.

MR. WOOLNER'S colossal statue of Capt. Cook has now been placed in front of the Athenæum Club House, pending its removal to New South Wales. The attitude of the figure has been especially designed for its future position. We described the clay model about eighteen months ago, *Athen.* No. 2561, and are able now to deal with the work in bronze. The fineness and richness of the finished surface and the uniform golden-olive tint of the alloy employed impart additional breadth and simplicity to the work as a whole, and greatly enhance the charm of the sculpture as an historical record and as a work of art. It is to stand near the edge of a cliff in the Australian Hyde Park, overlooking the magnificent harbour of Sydney, and it will be visible from ships as they enter the haven. The figure is about thirteen feet high, and the attitude is that of one slightly starting back, the right hand being raised aloft so as to express surprise at the sight of a distant and unexpected object. Cook was sailing in the Southern Ocean unaware of the neighbourhood of land, and yet anxiously looking out for it. It is said that he was standing on the deck of his ship, scanning the horizon with a telescope, when suddenly a low-lying sea fog lifted and revealed, distinct and stretching on either side as far as the eye could reach, the whole of the range of cliffs which guards the entrance of Sydney Harbour. Cook's telescope is in his left hand, and takes a part in the composition of the figure and its drapery. The uplifted arm shifts the broad and stiff skirts of the coat, and spreads them slightly. This movement has been carefully studied, and is perfectly expressed by the folds and in the balance of the figure; the semi-rigidity of the dress has been wisely employed to secure breadth for a difficult subject,

and does not detract from the expression of a highly animated idea. Neither does this stiffness mar the frank rendering of a highly natural attitude. A nervous emphasis is plain in the poise of the head, the setting of the shoulders and back, the firmly planted feet. Of the execution of this statue it is needless to speak. Mr. Woolner's care, learning, and technical skill are well known. In short, this is one of the most happy of the many public statues in which the artist has distinguished himself. A strange misfortune attends the best English sculptures, from Foley's 'Lord Hardinge' to the 'Captain Cook.' These statues follow one another across the line and are seen in England no more. It is a pity that a replica of the 'Cook' has not been secured for Greenwich, Portsmouth, or Plymouth. Is it yet too late? The Sydney people would doubtless allow their statue to be moulded in order to secure a second cast.

THE Twenty-first Annual Report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery has been issued. The Gallery has received seven donations during the past year: a portrait of Leonard Horner, by Raeburn, 1812, presented by L. Horner's daughters; Lord Chancellor Somers, by Kneller, presented by Earl Somers; R. P. Bonington, artist, by Mrs. Carpenter, a sketch; a plaster bust of Thackeray, by the late Mr. Durham, presented by the Messrs. Graves of Pall Mall; G. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, presented by Mr. G. Scharf, Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery; Queen Caroline, painted by Lonsdale, presented by the artist's son; the late Earl Stanhope, a marble bust by Mr. H. H. Armstead, A.R.A., presented by Earl Stanhope. The Trustees have bought, in all, 329 portraits; of these the following have been obtained during the past year (to some of these acquisitions we have already referred): Sir K. Digby, by Van Dyck, half-length, in armour; Lord Herbert of Chesham, George the First, on copper; Sophia Dorothea, Princess Royal of England, Queen of Prussia, mother of Frederick II.; H. Kirke White; Ralph, Lord Hopton of Stratton; Henry the Eighth, on wood, half-length, life-size, similar to the picture at Warwick Castle and that belonging to the Duke of Manchester, with elements resembling the portrait at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and a miniature at Windsor; Louise, Duchess of Portsmouth, by Mignard, at the age of thirty-five; Bishop (afterwards Archbishop) Juxon; John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, by Closterman. Additions to the collection of autographs, many presented by Mr. Scharf, have been obtained. The number of visitors to the Gallery on Whitsun Monday was 4,324, against 4,409 of last year, and 2,322 in 1875. 10,138 persons went to the Gallery in April last. The Trustees express a hope that the promises of the Government with regard to further accommodation may be realized as soon as possible.

MR. ALMA TADEMA desires us to say that the designs for his piano and seat, described in these columns, were made not, as we said, by himself, but by his friend, Mr. George E. Fox, who has been engaged on works at Warwick Castle.

THE Society for the Protection of Ancient Monuments has every reason to be satisfied with the success of its first annual meeting, which we mentioned last week. It is clear that the action of the Society is affecting public opinion, and that the true nature of the process called "restoration" is beginning to be understood.

MUSIC

MUSICAL UNION.—JAEILL, last time of this eminent Pianist, with PAPINI, LANSERRE, &c. TUESDAY, July 2nd, St. James's Hall, at a Quarter-past Three.—Grand Trio, B. Flat, Rubinstein: Quartet, No. 1, Beethoven; Sonata, Piano and Violoncello, Op. 15, B. Flat, and, by request, Canonets from Quartet, Mendelssohn. Piano Solos, various.—Tickets to all parts of the Hall, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas & Olivier, Bond Street, and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent Street entrance.—Prof. ELLA, Director.

MADAME MONTIGNY-REMAURY.—This celebrated Pianist expressly coming from Paris for the GRAND MATINEE of the MUSICAL UNION, TUESDAY, July 9th.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at the usual places.

'CARMEN.'

THE professional career of the late Georges Bizet was not a little eccentric and curious. A Parisian by birth, he won at a very early age nearly all the chief prizes at the Conservatoire as a pianist, as an organist, in fugue, composition, &c., and he was only nineteen when he gained the Grand Prix de Rome. He was a pupil of Halévy, the composer of 'La Juive.' From Italy compositions were duly sent to the Institute by Bizet, one of which was an Italian *opera buffa* in two acts, which was followed by more classical productions, in the shape of a symphony, 'La Chasse d'Ossian.' In Germany he caught the Wagnerian epidemic, and this vented itself in two operas at the Théâtre Lyrique, namely, 'Pêcheurs de Perles' and 'La Jolie Fille de Perth,' the first in 1863 and the other in 1867; but previously to this he had actually won a prize, given by M. Offenbach, in 1856, at the Bouffes Parisiens, for a one-act operetta, 'Le Docteur Miracle,' and, singularly enough, M. Charles Lecocq shared with Bizet the award, so that the two operettas were produced on two following nights, on the 8th and 9th of April, 1857. Bizet afterwards waged war against the national *opéra comique* of France, and vented his Teutonic theories in symphonic works at M. Padeloup's classical concerts. He also displayed the Wagner style at the Opéra Comique in 1872, in his 'Djamilah,' which was a complete fiasco. This check may have had its influence; at all events, he had completely recanted when his 'Carmen' was produced at the Salle Favart, on the 3rd of March, 1875, the score of which is as orthodox as one by Hérold or Auber. The work was ironically designated an 'opéra comique in four acts'; and the composer must have been surely tainted with the love of the horrible and the terrible in selecting for setting such an odious libretto as that of M.M. H. Meilhac and L. Halévy, based as it was upon the cynical novel of Prosper Mérimée, who portrays a Gipsy girl of sudden and short impulses in the selection of her lovers. She stabs one of her companions in a cigarette factory, causes the soldier in whose custody she is placed to assist in her escape, and, when he has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for his neglect of duty, persuades him to become a deserter, and to join her comrades—smugglers, cheats, and thieves,—but abandons him promptly for a bull-fighter, whom she follows to the circus, and she is assassinated by the cast-off military paramour by way of retributive justice. The repulsive incidents of this libretto are not made less disagreeable by the apologetic explanation that Signor Verdi and Herr Wagner have set stories quite as objectionable. This is how Carmen at Seville expresses her theory of life: the dragons, who surround her when she first enters, sing—it is better to give the original French words—thus:—

Carmen ! sur tes pas nous vous pressons tous !
Carmen ! sois gentille : au moins réponds nous,
Et dis nous quel jour tu nous aimeras !

Here is Carmen's answer, the key-note of her character:—

Quand je vous aimerais ? Ma foi ! je ne sais pas.
Peut-être jamais ! peut-être demain !
Mais pas aujourd'hui, c'est certain.

This is followed by the *aria d'entr'acte* that love is a bird whose wings will bear no fetters ('L'amour est un oiseau rebelle'); this tune, which is called 'Habanera,' is in two-four time, *allegretto quasi-andantino*, and has a choral refrain of the first and second sopranos (cigarette girls), tenors (*gamins*), and basses (the Seville mobocracy). Now this Habanera, which is an imitation of a Spanish song, indicates the predominant style of the composer, who, seeking to be freed from his affection for orchestral singing in place of tones from the human voice, has had recourse to a mixed method in his setting, for the Spanish or Oriental type is in the ascendant, as in the employment of the monotonous Moorish minor scale with the *refrains*, which are used as a kind of choral *obbligato* to the songs in Spain: he is at times French; rarely, perhaps, Italian or German. If the music in the posada of the second act, that in the rocky

retreat of the smugglers in the third act, and the bull-fight and national dance tunes in the fourth and final act be analyzed, the local colouring is really remarkable. It is true that this mixture of the Toreadors, who are the dregs of Spanish society, with the Gipsies and their Hindoo blood, and also with the Majos and Majas, is not calculated to prove that the French author possessed ethnological knowledge of Spain, but the fancy of the musician in working up the themes of the Bolero, the Fandango, the Seguedilla, the Manchegas, the Zarabanda, &c., has been very ingenious. There are, however, a few strains which are essentially of the French school, most especially those assigned to the character of Micaëla, the would-be guardian angel, who tries to save Don José from his abominable associates. She delivers the message from his mother in the duet, 'Parle-moi de ma mère,' with the soldier in the first act, and again in the charming *cavatina* of the third act, 'Je dis que rien ne m'épouvante.' Both appeals resemble the beautiful aspirations of Alice when she strives to save the soul of Roberto from the fiendish influence of Bertram. Here Bizet is at his best, and his inspirations for Micaëla cause regret that his imagination should have been exhausted in writing for such a vile crew in other parts. Don José is supplied, indeed, with some impassioned music in his vain appeals to the stony heart of Carmen, as in the two duets with her in the posada and in the cavern scenes. Bizet's orchestration in the short prelude which serves as an overture, and in which there is the *motif* of the March of the Picadores of the fourth act, in the three *entr'actes*, and in the accompaniments generally, is masterly, and he has not failed to supply imitative guitar sounds with the thumb tapping of the keyboard, the tambour de Basque, the castanets, &c. It is, however, clear that the designation of *opéra comique* is quite a misnomer. The work has the proportions of a grand opera, and had he not died in his thirty-seventh year the author would have attained the high position of M. Massenet and written for the National Theatre. On the day of the production of 'Carmen' he received the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and within three months of its first representation he was no more. As regards the execution of 'Carmen' here as compared with that in Paris in 1875, the same remarks will apply as to the 'Paul et Virginie' of Victor Massé; the main failure in both operas must be ascribed to the lack of *prime donne* with tact, taste, and charm to sustain the chief characters. When Madame Galli-Marié was the Carmen of the Salle Favart, the question was asked,—"Qui donc autre qu'elle eût pu remplir le rôle énorme de Carmen, ce caractère si risqué ?" The question as regards London may be answered, "Certainly not Mdlle. Minnie Hauk." If *opéra-bouffe* is to be accepted here in place of refined vocalization, and of polished and finished acting, then will the star of the American *prima donna* be in the ascendant. What Madame Adelina Patti might have done with the part had 'Carmen' been produced at Covent Garden, as was promised in the prospectus, can be easily guessed. The successes in the Haymarket cast were achieved by Mdlle. Valleria, who sang feelingly and artistically the music of Micaëla, and by Signor Campanini, the Don José, who, both as actor and singer, displayed an excellence he had never before attained. Signor del Puente, although inferior to M. Bouhy, was rough enough in the Toreador Escamillo. The subordinate characters were adequately sustained by Mdlles. Bauermeister and Robiati, Signori Rinaldini, Grazzi, and Roveri. There were three encores, the *chanson* of the Toreador, with chorus in the second act; the *cantabile* of the tenor in the duet with Carmen, 'La fleur que tu m'avais jeté,' and the trio of the card playing, sung by Mdlles. Minnie Hauk, Bauermeister, and Robiati. The reception of the opera generally indicated a decided success; indeed, the *mise en scène* and the music would justify it. The scenery, costumes, &c.,

were picturesque and characteristic, the grouping and dances were excellent, and if the imitation of a *Funcin* at the Plaza de Toros, with the Chulos, Matadores, Picadores, the Espada, the Alguaciles, &c., was not quite so realistic as at Seville or at Madrid, it sufficed to show to the uninitiated the attractions of the exterior of an arena, and they had not to shudder at the horror of the interior; the cheering heard, whether for Escamillo or for the bull he was fighting, contrasted awfully with the frantic manner of Don José in killing Carmen, the *finale* to this *opéra comique*. For a first representation a very remarkable *ensemble* was secured by the conductor, Sir Michael Costa, who had to expound the numbers of an elaborate and complicated score. The choral singing can be improved, especially in the first act at the Baretero cigar manufactory of Seville.

MADAME VIARD-LOUIS'S CONCERTS.

The fifth and final scheme of the Orchestral and Vocal Concerts in St. James's Hall, last Wednesday evening (June 26th), Mr. Weist Hill conductor, under the direction of Madame Viard-Louis, the pianist, comprised two overtures ('Tannhäuser,' by Herr Wagner, and 'Il Talismano,' by Balfe), the Scotch Symphony in a minor, by Mendelssohn, Boccherini's Minuet for stringed instruments (encored), a Grand Suite for orchestra and Scenes Pittoresques by M. Massenet. The solo displays were by Madame Viard-Louis in Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto, No. 4, in a major, with orchestra, and the pianoforte piece, Rondo Piacevole, by Sterndale Bennett (the artist was recalled after each piece), and also by M. Lasserre, who introduced Goltermann's Concerto for the violoncello in D minor, the executant and the work being much applauded. Since the appearance of M. Massenet at this concert (April 30th) to conduct his Shakespearean 'Scènes Dramatiques,' which created such a great sensation, much interest has been taken in the career of this young and remarkable composer, whose opera, 'Le Roi de Lahore,' a very fine work, will remain in the *répertoire* of the Grand Opera-house in Paris until it is replaced by another picturesque lyric drama from M. Massenet. His *Scènes Pittoresques*, an orchestral suite, No. 4, produced before the Shakespearean illustrations, comprises four movements, a Marche, *allegro moderato*, in D major; an Air de Ballet, *allegretto scherzando*, in D minor, in three-eight time; an Angelus, *andante sostenuto*, in F major, and a Fête Bohème, *allegro moderato*, in D major. M. Massenet is no servile imitator of the ancient masters. Taking his own line in composition, and emancipating himself from conventionality, he supplies movements of a fanciful character, each one standing, so to speak, on its own intrinsic merits, the main result of such treatment being that there is the always acceptable charm of contrast. The Air de Ballet, from its quaintness, created the greatest sensation, but the charm of the Angelus was irresistible. The only regret is that M. Massenet was not present to recognize the fact that the old prejudices, based on partisanship, against the French school of compositions are passing away, and that independent audiences can now be found here to think and judge for themselves. Madame Viard-Louis has issued a preliminary programme for a second season, to be commenced during the next winter, besides four concerts during the customary fashionable period. A long list of names is given of composers who will contribute new works, and amongst these are Sir Michael Costa, Sir Julius Benedict, Herr Max Bruch, M.M. Gounod, Saint-Saëns, Massenet, Guiraud, Reber, Gevaert, Messrs. Henry Smart, Wingham, &c.

CONCERTS.

THE Quintet in F minor, Op. 34, for pianoforte, two violins, viola, and violoncello, introduced last year at Mr. Halle's concerts, appears to be a favourite with his subscribers, for it was again executed in St. James's Hall on the 21st inst. by Madame Norman-Néruda, Herr Ries

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Herr Strauss, and Herr Franz Neruda at the eighth recital, and also by the same artists was repeated at an extra programme on the 26th; the martial character of the third movement of the quintet always excites much enthusiasm. Mr. Halle on the 21st performed once more Schumann's 'Carnaval' ('Scènes mignonnes'), the Harlequin and Columbine passages being most applauded. Madame Norman-Neruda was allied with Mr. Halle in Schubert's Fantasia in c major, Op. 159; Mozart's Pianoforte and String Quartet in e flat, No. 2, completed the eighth concert. The lady's solos on the 26th were Herr Raff's Cavatina in d, and Spohr's Scherzo in the same key. The scheme of the 26th included Schumann's Quintet in e flat, Op. 44, for pianoforte and strings, and Beethoven's Sonata in e minor, Op. 91, for pianoforte. In taking leave of these so-called pianoforte recitals, it is an agreeable task to notice the gradual expansion of the classical repertoire.

At the sixth Matinée of the Musical Union, in St. James's Hall, on the 25th inst., Signor Jaëll—who had gracefully deferred his engagement from the 18th to enable Dr. Von Bülow to perform at the fifth concert, selected as his solos two works by Chopin, a Valse, Op. 42, and a Prelude, both in a flat, and an Improvisé, in f major, by the Russian composer Tschaiakowsky. On the re-demand of the Valse, the pianist played a Notturmo by Chopin. Signor Jaëll, who has the credit of introducing at the Musical Union divers compositions by Schumann, Herren Hiller, Raff, and Brahms, took the pianoforte part in Schumann's Quartet in e flat, Op. 47, a work which is more appreciated in Germany than the Quintet, Op. 44, which is so popular here. The violoncello part, played by M. Lasserre, is prominent both in the scherzo and in the *andante cantabile*: in the latter the violin (Signor Papini) has effective passages. The fugal and imitative forms are freely used in the *finale*, and the pianist must use skillful manipulation to master the difficulties. Signor Papini, Herr Wiener, and Heer Holländer, with M. Lasserre, in Beethoven's String Quartet in e flat, Op. 139 (posthumous), were taxed to the utmost to do due justice to the contrapuntal and figurate devices in this intricate score, fortunately relieved by those melodious and expressive passages which Beethoven's impassioned style has interwoven with such complexities of florid counterpoint; the *cavatina* in this quartet is indeed a gem. Since the memorable series of chamber performances of the Beethoven Quartet Society in 1846 there have not been more careful and conscientious executants than the performers at the Musical Union last Tuesday. The Andante and Scherzo, Op. 81, of the unfinished quartet left by Mendelssohn completed the programme. The artists of the 25th will be again associated at the seventh Matinée next Tuesday (July 2nd).

Signor Jaëll, at his Matinée in the Steinway Hall, on the 21st inst., had M. Wieniawski as his colleague in Herr Rubinstein's grand Sonata in a minor for piano and violin, and Mdlle. Debillemont was the partner of Signor Jaëll in the Variations for two pianos by M. Saint-Saëns, on a theme by Beethoven, and these two pianists also coalesced in Waltzes, Op. 8, for four hands by Madame Marie Jaëll, who combines ability as a composer with skill as a pianist, even if in the last capacity she had not the remarkably slight and delicate touch of her husband, which he manifested in his solos, a Gavotte by Bach, an ancient Allegro by Kirnberger, a Romanza by Schumann, a Poème d'Amour by Herr Henselt, 'Dans les Bois,' by Herr Stephen Heller, a Serenade by Herr Rubinstein, and two pieces by Chopin, the Scherzo in e minor and a Waltz. Signor Jaëll wound up his morning's recitals by three of his own compositions, two transcriptions from Herr Wagner's 'Tannhäuser,' and a Canzonetta Veneziana.

Amongst the miscellaneous concerts have been the concert, at the Langham Hall, on the 20th inst., of Mrs. G. M. Green, who, with her three pupils, played Bach's Concerto for four pianofortes, a work

which recalls the sensation caused at Ernst's concert in the Hanover Square Rooms, when Mendelssohn, Moscheles, and Thalberg performed the pieces for three pianofortes, and quarrelled about the point *d'orgue* improvised by Mendelssohn; the Matinée of the Viennese vocalist, Madame Liebhart, on the 21st inst., at Mrs. White's house, 53, Portland Place, with the aid of Mrs. C. Eley (pianist and harmonium), Baron Bödog d'Orczy (zither), Signor Pezzo (violoncello), Mr. Ganz (piano), Madame Varley-Liebe (violin), Herr Oberthür (harp), and Sir J. Benedict, Herr Leh-meyer, Signor Campana, Messrs. Lindsay Sloper and Ganz conductors, the vocalists, besides the *beneficiaire*, Miss Cummings, Miss Percy, Miss Purdy, and Miss Orridge (four contraltos), Signori Bettini and Urio, Messrs. Vernon Rigby and Shakespeare (four tenors), Signori de Lara, Vergaro, and Mr. Thorndike (baritones and basses); Mr. John Boosey's final Ballad Concert, in St. James's Hall, on the 22nd inst., with the assistance of the London Vocal Union, Madame A. Sterling, Miss Robertson, Miss M. Davies, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lloyd, and Maybrick, and Herr Henschel, with Madame Arabella Goddard pianist; on the 24th inst., the Matinée of Madame Sainton-Dolby, in the Steinway Hall, at which the pupils of her Vocal Academy sang in the leading numbers from Sir Michael Costa's oratorio, 'Naaman,' conducted by M. Sainton, with the professional aid of Mr. Faulkner Leigh (tenor) and Mr. E. Wharton (bass), Messrs. Lindsay Sloper and Thoulless (pianists); in a miscellaneous part, part-songs by Schumann were sung by the students, who also had airs by Handel, Sarti, Donizetti, Bellini, and Madame Sainton-Dolby,—the Matinée of the Swedish contralto, Mdlle. Victoria de Bunsen, at the house of Mr. Lloyd Price, 25, Sussex Square, assisted by the Misses M. Davies and Jefferock, Mesdames Tellefsen and Zimeri, Messrs. Shakespeare, Lam-mers, and T. Cobham, Signori Fogelberg, de Lara, and Zoboli, vocalists, Mdlle. Felicia de Bunsen and Signor Tito Mattei (pianists), Mr. Svendsen (flute), instrumentalists, and Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Lindsay Sloper conductors,—Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir concert in St. James's Hall, assisted by Madame Gerster-Gardini, Madame Trebelli, Mdlle. Marimon, Signori Campanini and Rota, Mr. Sims Reeves, and M. Musin (violinist),—the morning concert of Mr. E. Plater, vocalist and Director of the Glee Union (Messrs. J. Brown, E. Plater, H. Taylor, and Horscroft), at the St. George's Hall, with the co-operation of Mdlle. Minnie Hawk and Madame Trebelli, Mr. H. Bird (pianist), Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), M. Albert (violoncello), and Signor Bisaccia conductor; the vocal and instrumental concert of Mr. Lindsay Sloper in the Langham Hall, on the 25th inst., assisted by the pupils, past and present, of the pianist; and Mr. and Mrs. F. Ralph's classical chamber concert, at the Royal Academy of Music, on the 26th inst., with the artistic combination of Herr Carl Jung and Mr. Ralph (violins), Mr. Zerbini (viola), Mr. C. Ould (violoncello), Mrs. Ralph (pianist), and of the vocalists, Madame Lemmens, Miss M. Davies, and Fraulein Friedländer.

THE SCALA ORCHESTRA IN PARIS.

THE Parisian connoisseurs have been rather shaken in their faith in the matchless orchestras of the Conservatoire, of the Châtelet, and of M. Pasdeloup's Cirque d'Hiver, by the performances of the Milan Scala band at the Trocadéro Exhibition Hall. The programme of the Italian instrumentalists included overtures by Signor Verdi ('Vêpres Siciliennes'), Signor Ponchielli ('I Promessi Sposi'), Rossini ('Siège de Corinthe' and 'Guillaume Tell'), and Signor Foroni (Concert Prelude, in c minor). Works were also executed by Signor Bazzini (Gavotte), by Signor Catalani ('Contemplazione' and Scherzo), and by Signor Franco Faccio, the conductor ('Marche Funèbre of 'Amleto'). Besides these compositions by the Italian composers, the Scala orchestra performed Beethoven's overtures, 'Coriolanus' and 'Egmont,' Auber's overture ('Masaniello'), Señor Carlo

Gomez's 'Guarany' ('Brazilian'), and Berlioz's 'Carnaval Romain.' The professors and amateurs were struck not only by the fiery precision of the executants, but also by the tone of the stringed instruments. Now when it is stated that there were ninety strings—namely, twenty-four first violins, twenty second violins, sixteen violas, sixteen violoncellos, and fourteen double basses (with three strings)—and that the number of wood, brass, and percussion instruments was within the customary complement in France, Germany, and England, whereas the strings rarely count in those countries more than sixty to seventy players, the increase of the tone volume will be comprehended; but what might be a crucial test of orchestral execution would be the engagement of such a band as Sir Michael Costa conducts at the Crystal Palace Handel Festivals or at the Birmingham and Leeds Festivals. If the Trocadéro audiences had the chance of listening to the effects of our stringed instruments in the Beethoven and other overtures, and also in the Mendelssohn oratorios, a right conclusion would be come to upon our claims to be included in the category of musical nations. At all events, it is gratifying to learn that the statement current that the Covent Garden band is to be sent to the Trocadéro international concerts has been contradicted. Better to be absent from the Exhibition altogether if we cannot display our instrumental skill by sending to Paris a really first-class orchestra.

Musical Gossip.

THE Italian Opera season is fast drawing to a close. The Covent Garden establishment will close its doors on the 13th of July, previous to which Madame Adelina Patti will appear in Rossini's 'Semiramide,' a character in which she had the greatest success in Vienna, with Madame Trebelli as Arsace. The 9th of July is to witness the production of Herr von Flotow's last opera, recently brought out at the Salle Ventadour in Paris, 'Alma l'Incantatrice,' with Mdlle. Albani and M. Cpoul in the chief characters. Her Majesty's Theatre will close on the 20th of July, prior to which Balfe's posthumous opera, 'Il Talismano,' will be revived, with Madame Gerster-Gardini as Edith Plantagenet for the first time, Signor Campanini Sir Kenneth, and Signor Rota Richard Cœur de Lion. Signor Verdi's 'Forza del Destino,' as altered by the composer, will also be produced, with Mdlle. Salla, Madame Trebelli, Signori Fancelli, Rota, del Puente, and Foli in the principal parts. Next Wednesday (July 3rd) will be the second morning operatic performance at Her Majesty's Theatre, when Mesdames Gerster and Trebelli will appear in Signor Verdi's 'Rigoletto.' This afternoon (Saturday) will be the second Italian opera morning concert at the Royal Albert Hall, with the leading artists of the Haymarket opera-house. This evening (June 29th) Beethoven's 'Fidelio' will be revived.

THE fifth and final Saturday afternoon concert of the New Philharmonic series will take place this day (June 29th), with Signor Jaëll pianist and M. Wieniawski violinist.

THE sixth London Sunday School Choir Festival, with 5,000 selected voices, was celebrated at the Crystal Palace on the 26th inst., Mr. Luther Hinton conductor, and Mr. W. G. Horrocastle organist. Signor Verdi's 'Rigoletto' (in English) was announced for the 27th inst., with Madame Rose Hersee, Miss Franklin, Messrs. B. Lane and R. Temple, in the chief characters. Last Tuesday Sir J. Benedict's 'Lily of Killarney' was performed by the same company. Next Wednesday (July 3rd) will be the annual *fête* in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage.

ORGAN recitals have been given at the Royal Albert Hall last Monday afternoon, by Mr. Frost, of the Royal Chapel, Savoy, and at Metzler's room, Great Marlborough Street, by Mr. Augustus

Tamplin on the 27th inst., with Madame A. Sterling vocalist.

At the Beethoven Festival to be held at the Alexandra Palace this afternoon (Saturday) the announced solo singers are Mesdames Lemmens and Patey, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Thurley Beale, with Mr. F. Archer conductor.

MR. CORNEY GRAIN tenders his services to visitors to the Paris Universal Exhibition by a new musical sketch in divers languages at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment in St. George's Hall.

THE last performance of Kennedy's Songs of Scotland will take place in the Steinway Hall this afternoon (Saturday).

AN amusing comic opera, in three acts, as a diversion from the exhausted *opéra bouffe* school, entitled 'Fatinitz,' is now being played at the Alhambra Palace, Mr. H. S. Leigh having adapted the German libretto, and the original music, by Herr Franz von Suppe, being executed with average ability by band, chorus, and principals.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

PRINCESS'S.—'Queen's Evidence,' a Drama, in Four Acts. By George Conquest and H. Pettitt.

FAR worse melo-dramas than the 'Queen's Evidence' of Messrs. H. Pettitt and George Conquest, first given at the Grecian Theatre and now reproduced at the Princess's, have brought fortune to a management. From any standpoint of probability the whole is preposterous, the pictures of domestic life among the middle classes being about as accurate as might be expected from an educated Chinaman who had spent a month in London. Men go out hunting with the fading blossoms above their heads and the ripening harvest beneath their feet; young ladies are educated at Oxford Colleges; ticket-clerks at railway stations, dismissed under suspicion of dishonesty, change their profession and become University dons; and the richest baronet in an entire county asks into his house, as companions of his daughter, a choice selection of felons, from one of whom in the due course of events he receives his quietus. There is, indeed, from first to last, no incident that can be accepted as conceivable and no character that can claim to be true to nature. All is as imaginary as though the world depicted were fairyland and the personages were conjured up in a dream. There is, none the less, some dramatic grip in the play, and the authors might without much trouble have assigned to it the qualities of probability it now lacks. In every line indeed 'Queen's Evidence' shows that it was written for an unsophisticated audience. An East End public is a competent judge of all matters of sensation, and in these things the play leaves little to desire. Concerning the habits of those upper classes from whom most examples of baseness are drawn the "gods" trouble themselves little. A hunting costume is striking and picturesque, and it has such added advantages that its assumption shows without explanation the position which the characters are supposed to occupy; while the comic man who dons it finds it an enormous aid in his task of out-raging all that is natural or conceivable. Why then hesitate to dress characters in it because of some scruple concerning the hunting season? What more natural, also, to a dramatist writing for a public thus easily pleased than to turn his villain into a University tutor? In so doing he raises him at

once to a social status by aid of which he may aspire without any ridiculous amount of presumption to the hand of a baronet's daughter, and the difficulty in the way of his reaching this position is not likely to exercise or perplex the audience.

In bringing a piece like this before a West-End public, that may be supposed to have some knowledge of the subjects discussed, the more obvious incongruities and absurdities should have been cut out—an operation which after all would have occasioned little trouble. The rough domestic pathos of the story would then have asserted itself, and the play might have appealed to others beyond that gallery audience by which it was received with enthusiasm. Such scenes as those in which the heroine loses her sight by the discharge of her husband's gun, or is thrown into a lock by a ruse of the villain, who opens the gate at the time she is seeking to cross, belong to the familiar resources of melo-drama. A situation, however, in which the blind woman recognizes her son, who has been abducted, and a second in which she refuses to own her husband, when it is sought by means of her recognition to bring him into the hands of justice, have strong dramatic fibre. It is for the sake doubtless of a public that likes to have no possibility of mistake that the principal criminal writes an absolute avowal of his guilt, signing it with his name, and appending to it his address, and that he allows the paper to circulate from hand to hand, until in the end it becomes the means of bringing him to justice. There is indeed about the entire work a like sincerity, and things are called by their names with an accuracy of definition that leaves nothing to desire. Miss Litton as the heroine is touching and sympathetic. Mr. Warner is her husband, and Mr. Rignold the villain. The general interpretation was, like the piece, intended to appeal to an unsophisticated public; and the redundant *r* added to each female Christian name that ended in *a* might be taken as a tribute to the East-end origin of the drama.

CHARLES MATHEWS.

THE death of Mr. Charles Mathews deprives the English stage of one of the few polished comedians that the present generation has known. For many years past Mr. Mathews has not been seen at his best. Of him, indeed, during recent years, as of F. Lemaitre, between whom and Charles Mathews we do not seek to institute any slightest comparison, it might have been said, in the words of Ford:—

Alas! poor gentleman,
He looked not like the ruins of his youth,
But like the ruins of those ruins.

His energy was, however, unconquerable, and his reluctance to quit the stage was less attributable to his eagerness to gather a few more fading laurels than to a feeling that when he ceased to work he would cease to live. It was difficult to acquiesce in a currently expressed opinion that his appearance on the stage was youthful to the last. He looked for some years past his full age. Few, however, who saw him at the close of a long performance, eager to join a social circle, and heard his conversation, always animated and free from the tediousness which not seldom characterizes an old *raconteur*, would be ready to believe that his years were almost those of the century. In polite comedy he had among English actors few rivals, and he has left no successor. In characters in which there was no call for the display of feeling he was a score or even ten years ago

inimitable, and his performance of such parts as Sir Charles Coldstream in 'Used Up,' Affable Hawk in the 'Game of Speculation,' and other similar rôles will be long remembered. His knowledge of French was intimate, and, besides adapting various pieces for the English stage, he played with success at the Variétés, in 1863, in 'Un Anglais Timide,' his own version of 'Cool as a Cucumber.' Charles James Mathews was the son of Charles Mathews, the well-known actor and mimic. He was born on Boxing-night, 1803. After studying architecture for some years, and acquiring some experience as a painter, and much reputation as an amateur actor, he made his first professional appearance on the stage on December 7th, 1835, at the Olympic Theatre, then under the management of Madame Vestris, whom three years later he married. His own farce of 'The Humpbacked Lover,' in which he played George Rattleton, and an *à propos* piece, entitled 'The Old and Young Stager,' in which he acted with Liston, were the pieces selected for his *début*. To describe his successive experiments in management would be to contribute largely towards the history of the stage during twenty years. America, Australia, and India were visited by the indefatigable actor. His death took place at Manchester, which city he visited in the course of one of his professional tours. He may thus be said to have died in harness. It is affirmed that Mr. Mathews has of late years been preparing his memoirs, with a view to publication.

Dramatic Gossip.

A COMEDY, which will shortly be played by Mr. W. H. Vernon, has been completed by Mr. Evelyn Jerrold.

MR. PALGRAVE SIMPSON, who has been Secretary to the Dramatic Authors' Society since the death of Stirling Coyne, will very shortly vacate that position.

AFFAIRS seemed to have reached a deadlock in France so far as regards the difficulties between the country managers and the dramatic authors. The custom has extended in France as in England of sending companies round the departments to play the latest Parisian successes. This is, of course, inconvenient for established troupes, since a manager has either to pay for a time two companies, or to dispense with novelties known to be attractive. 'Les Fourchambault,' of M. Augier, the latest success at the Comédie Française, is the piece which has brought matters to a climax. M. Augier has printed the comedy, but has accorded to three travelling companies the sole right to play it. The answer of the provincial managers is to hold a meeting in Paris at the Théâtre des Folies Dramatiques for the purpose of determining to close unanimously their theatres against all companies of the kind.

THREE well-known melo-dramas have been revived at as many Parisian theatres: 'Les Deux Orphelins' at the Ambigu-Comique, 'Le Secret de Miss Aurore' at the Château d'Eau, and 'La Lionne de la Place Maubert' at the Théâtre de Cluny. In the piece first named M. Taillade takes his original rôle, and Mdlle. Laurence Gérard that formerly assigned Mdlle. Dica-Petit.

MDLLE. TAILLANDIERA, whose *début* at the Gymnase in 1874 in Desclée's rôle of La Princesse Georges is well remembered, has died of consumption at Cannes. It is curious that one of the last parts in which she appeared was that of Marguerite in 'La Dame aux Camélias,' a heroine whose fate is the same as her own.

THE Committee of the Société des Auteurs et Compositeurs Dramatiques has elected the following officers: President, M. Auguste Maquet; Vice-Presidents, MM. Camille Doucet, Alexandre Dumas, and Eugène Labiche; Secretaries, MM. Claretie and Ferrier; Treasurer, M. E. Jonas; and Archiviste, M. H. Meilhac.

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